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A HAPPY NEW YEAR

—S. Durgarao

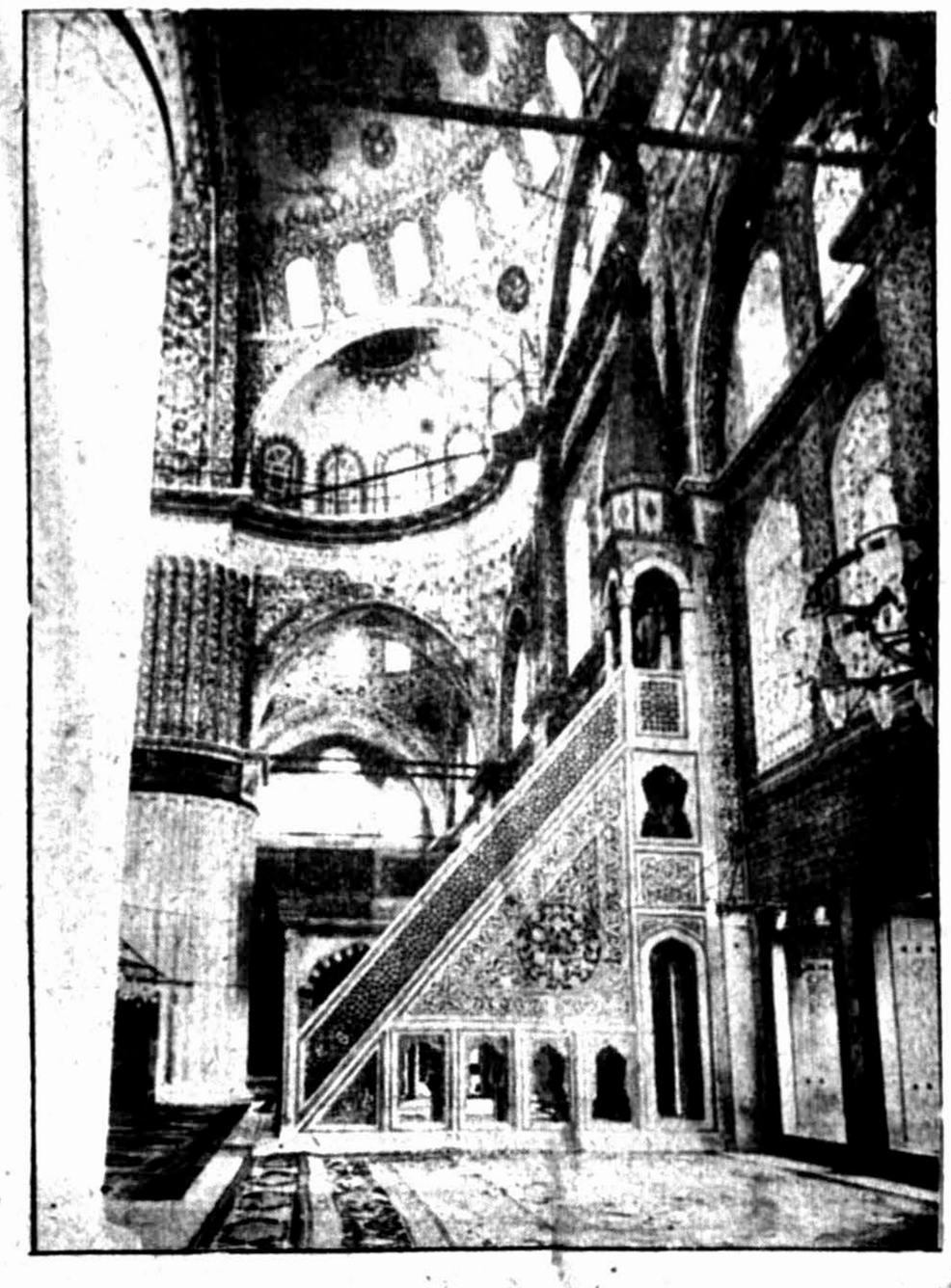
TURKEY

YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY!

(Photos by K. A. Abbas)

In old Istanbul—narrow cobbled streets.

Statue of a woman throwing a bomb—a memorial to women revolutionaries.



Interior of Sultan Ahmed Mosque at Istanbul.

One of the many fine modern residential buildings in Ankara.

One of the many memorials in modern Turkey—this one symbolizes unity of the people under Kemal.

Turkish peasant women of Bolu in picturesque costume.

A modern Cotton Mill. In a few years Turkey will be self-supporting in the matter of textiles.

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BOMBAY: JANUARY 1, 1939.

A Visit To The Girls' Opera In Japan

Dramas And Revues Presented Entirely By Girls

Classical and Modern Themes—Orchestra, Western In Style But With Mostly Japanese Sound Effects—Amusements Galore During Intervals.

GIRLS' OPERA IN TOKYO.

By P. D. PERKINS

Out from our taxi, dodging the rain drops of a mild Tokyo rain, we stepped, and entered the Takarazzuka Revue. This building, with its circular walls of glass and brilliant lights is completely modernistic in its architecture.

The theatre building itself is four storeys in height, the main floor, two balconies and a fourth floor which is given over entirely to restaurants, exhibits and lounges. As we were shown to our seats the show had already begun. It was the first performance of the evening, an operatic drama in two scenes. The story, while simple, was well acted and one forgot that the male parts were taken by girls in admiration of the manliness and spirit of the characterization.

As the story goes, Yamagami Ukyo, a samurai under a feudal retainer, is wounded in battle and eventually marries Hisano, the daughter of his nurse. Foregoing his former life, he becomes a farmer. Later he rescues a maid from a ruffian and finds her not only his former sweetheart, but also his sister-in-law. This, indeed, causes trouble, but the situation is eventually saved when his sister-in-law returns to her former master.

The Orchestra

Throughout the scenes, the orchestra—western in style, but with many purely Japanese sound effects—played an accompaniment, and far off behind the scenes was heard the voice of a singer relating the story as it progressed. The play closed, the lights were switched on and the loud speaker announced the regular and special features of the theatre which could be enjoyed during the intermission.

Leaving our seats, we too joined the throng, going first to the third floor lobby to see an exhibition of Ikebana or flower arrangement. Though the intermission was twenty minutes, this was far too short a time for even the enjoyment of these designs, and there were many other interesting things for the stranger to see.

As we walked about we noticed that some of the patrons were wearing slippers belonging to the theatre and we were told that in olden days, everyone checked his own 'geta' at the entrance and used those supplied by the theatre. Thus, at intermission time the theatre patrons were allowed to return from their visits to outside shops and restaurants and were recognized by their 'geta'. When they had finally returned these to the attendant they signified their intention of leaving the theatre. In the business world this custom became known by the expression "checking one's geta"—which means that the deal is still open.

A Classic Drama

Finally we returned to our seats for the second performance—a classic drama in one scene. This was in the style of the classic "Noh" drama, and as the scene opened a group of interpreters took their places on the right of the stage on two long benches. After each interval of the play, this chorus joined with the orchestra in interpreting the action of the story.

Here again the story was simple. A rich man, believing that normal men are avaricious, engages two blind men to watch his godown where his sake and treasures are stored. These two men are not blind, however, and during his absence, in spite of the warning that a jar contains poison, they investigate, taste its contents and find that it is really "sake". More and more is consumed and the two false blind men riot and make merry only to be discovered when the master returns. He too is tempted to join them in their "sake" drinking, until finally his wife and faithful servants drive away the two imposters.

Once more an intermission of twenty minutes was announced, and this time we browsed about the stalls and shops. Opera glasses for rent, cigarettes, fans, toys, candies for sale, and on chairs and couches the audience relaxed, smoked and watched the rest of the throng. On the fourth floor was a concert of new phonograph records. Here too was a large restaurant and soda fountain with many additional lounging chairs for those who wished only to hear the music.

A Revue

Returning once more to our seats, the third and final play of the evening commenced. This was a revue in sixteen scenes. In true musical comedy style, the show commenced with an opening chorus. The settings were delightful, and the revolving stage moved without lowering the curtains—gave the effect of moving with the actors to the side or rear of the former scene.

Some of the musical numbers were especially tuneful and as in a New York theatre, one could hear the tunes being hummed or whistled as the audience left their seats when the show was over.

In the Takarazuka Theatre there is the runaway which, as in all Japanese playhouses, extends along the left centre or extreme left side of the theatre. This runway out through the audience gives a fourth dimension to the action and is used by the players in entering or leaving the stage while the play is going on.

Entirely By Girls

The actors—or rather I should say actresses—deserve special comment, for they are a unique feature of the Japanese revue. Unlike the western musical comedies, where both men and women take part, the Japanese revue is presented entirely by girls.

That stern but handsome samurai who proudly strutted about the stage was a girl. The two rascals who drank the "sake" in the second performance were girls—the chorus of men and women in the third performance were all girls. To a foreigner this at first seems strange and he notices the feminine attempts to be masculine. Gradually this feeling of strangeness vanishes and

Continued On Page 53

A THOUGHT FOR TO-DAY

Never has any man plucked the fruit of happiness from the tree of injustice.
—ANON.

Gliding And India

Proposed Institute At Allahabad Is Well Calculated To Equip Indian Youths With Knowledge Of Art Of Effective Aerial Defence Of Their Country

(By Dr. M. ZAKIUDDIN)

Gliding is defined by the Oxford Dictionary as gliding smoothly and easily, to flow gently, to pass rapidly; but what we mean here by gliding is soaring in air in machines without an engine.

If we study the history of Aerial Navigation and the triumph of man in using air as a means of transport, we find that the early attempt dealt with imitation of birds in rising high in air. Large vehicles like birds were used and the pilot generally took a convenient position in the middle of the apparatus. Later in some machines engines were employed; in some cases the glider, of a quaint shape and size, was taken to a hill top and the pilot occupy his position ran a few yards down the slope so that the machine rose in the air.

This, however, would not have been possible without the genius of the great German Flier Lileienthal. It might be worth while to write a few lines about him. Born in 1846, he started flying at the age of 13. His great aptitude and capacity of clear thinking took him far in this direction. He died in 1898 due to an accident while flying. His book on gliding remains an outstanding chronicle of his time.

After Lileienthal came the Wright brothers, well known to the modern educated men, the men who started flight in the real sense using machines, and engines.

There are two kinds of glidings:—

(1) Dynamic Soaring taking the use of air currents round high hills.

(2) Method of Air Thermals taking use of air currents on plains.

Developments In Europe

Giving this short review, I should like to discuss the position of gliding in Europe and give a summary of its later development:—

1. Germany takes up Gliding after the Great War—1919.

2. In England Martens soared for one hour on a Glider—1922.

3. In England the "Daily Mail" started to organise a Gliding meeting at Itford Hill—1922.

4. Germans showed that it is possible to fly in a cloud and soar nicely with Gliders—1929.

5. Ludwig Rotter (German) flew from Berlin to Kiel in 1936. Distance 203 miles. Speed about 87 miles per hour.

6. International Competition—1937.

Watt (English) went up to 8,000 ft. Distance travelled 104 miles.

7. German Competition—1937. Entries—297.

40 Competitors soared over 100 miles.

3 Competitors did 219 miles.

8. Polish National Competition —1937.

60 miles average in flat country.

9. Distance Record (May, 1937).

Rastorguyev (Russian) flew consecutively 335, 374, and 405 miles. Due to the developments of the Aeroplanes, the modern strategy has changed The defence that could be previously employed can no longer be relied on We have to supplement the Navy and Land Forces with the Air Force. In order to train forces for the Air some European countries have made it essential that the pilots should know gliding. In Poland and Germany it is compulsory. In France, England, the States and in other places it can be learnt by the pilot only if he cares to learn it.

Scope In India

In India although we have an Air Force it has to be enlarged and changed in many ways. We need men who should be air-minded and these men could be employed in Air Force of this country. Gliding helps in making men air-minded. Thus the knowledge of gliding may prove quite important.

We have already a number of gliding clubs in England. In Oxford, we have the Oxford Gliding Club. London and Cambridge have gliding clubs as well. The Oxford Gliding Club has been recently started after an appeal was made by Amy Johnson, the famous flyer.

Compared to this we have no properly organised gliding clubs in India. I am given to understand that Pandit Malaviya has started a Gliding Institute at Allahabad. The Government of India is expected to support this scheme. They want to train 20 men in the beginning and then before 1940 to train 25,000 gliding experts. I have been asked to accept the membership of the Managing Committee. I give below some of the aims objects, and rules and regulations of this Institute. I expect India will take it rather seriously.

Aims And Objects

1. To train youths in India in the art of gliding in the air which is a nice air sport.

2. To instil air sense in the youths of India by popularising gliding and soaring and to make them believe that it is the natural duty of all young men to know how to fly.

3. To encourage Indian youths to carry on researches in the manufacture of gliders and in Indian timbers which can serve as substitutes in the manufacture of gliders.

4. To give technical and research scholarships to Indians who would make new patterns for gliders or devise processes which may be helpful to the improvement and manufacture of gliders and their component parts and controlling and indicating instruments.

5. To impart training to youths and open branches of the Institution in all the town and ports of India.

6. To perfect training of flying in the air to the utmost so that youths in India may in time to come to be able to contribute their full measure to the air defences of the country.

7. To secure financial assistance from Governments of different provinces, Government of India, Ruling Chiefs and other philanthropists to further the aims and objects of the Institute.

8. To secure affiliation of the All-India Gliding Institute with the British Gliding Association and other similar Associations and to arrange for the All-India Gliding Institute to be recognized for issuing certificates.

9. To impart the knowledge of Aero Dynamics and to give practical training to young men in the construction and maintenance of gliders, so as to make them reliable glider technicians and engineers.

Gliding Institute

The training centre of the All-India Gliding Institute will be situated in Allahabad.

1. ADMISSION:—Admission to the Institute will be made by the Managing Body and will be open to all boys and girls above 18 years of age on the 1st of October of the year of admission. Provided they are declared fit by the Medical Officer of the Institute.

2. GLIDING CLASS:—Young men for the first batch of 20 who would be trained with a view to select the most qualified Instructors for other centres will be admitted by the Managing Body and will be selected from all the provinces of India. Others who join will have to pay a nominal fee which may be decided upon by the Managing Body.

3. MANUFACTURERS' CLASS:—The first batch of young men who wish to receive training in manufacture of gliders will also be selected by the Managing Body.

4. DURATION OF COURSES:—The duration of course for Gliding or Manufacturing Class will be one year Those who do not want to qualify themselves for the Instructors certificates may learn gliding in four months' time and soaring in air six months.

5. On their obtaining the highest certificate of Diploma the Managing Committee may select some of the most qualified students to serve as Instructors for training youths in other centres. The Instructors so employed would get a decent salary

Employment will include the manufacture of gliders and allied machines, research work in connection with the manufacture and improvement of these machines and training other youths in other centres

6. CONTRACT:—All candidates seeking admission to the Institute will have to sign an agreement that they will not leave the service of the Institute before the expiry of at least three years after completing their course.

7. DISCIPLINE:—All students while in the Institute will have to follow strictly the Rules and Regulation of the Institute. Any student disobeying the authorities or breaking the Rules of the Institute will be punished by fine or expulsion, the decision lying entirely in the hands of the Managing Body

NOTE: Students will have to make their own arrangements for boarding and lodging as long as the Institute has no building of its own, available for the purpose.

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"Just one more chorus and my hair will be dry."

Judging from scenes on the dance floor it isn't only life but conquest that begins at 40.

The Art Of Nagesh Yawalkar

Young Indian Artist Attracts Attention In America

Mr. Trimbakrao father of Mr. Nagesh working on a model.

(By Mrs. ROSEMARY BOKAY, Art Chairman, Gibson Art Salon, Los Angeles, Calif.)

Mr. Nagesh Yawalkar.

"Buddha's Enlightenment
(A Painting by Nagesh Yawalkar).

"Chasing Harvest Pests'
(A Painting by Nagesh Yawalkar).

A very unusual display of modern Hindu Art is now showing at Gibson Art Salon, the Friday Morning Club, 910 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, California.

Nagesh Yawalkar, protege of the Maharaja of Gwalior, India, has recently arrived in Hollywood, bringing with him a number of his paintings on Indian life, landscapes, figure studies and traditional symbolic themes.

Two paintings in this exhibit "Lasia Dance" and "Buddha's Enlightenment" have won him recognition all throughout the East.

This twenty-three year old Indian artist has been sent on a world tour as an emissary of his State by the youthful Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, whose portrait also appears in the exhibit.

The artist is the son of Trimbakrao Yawalkar of Suvasra, prominent sculptor, known especially for his stone temple figures.

Young Mr. Yawalkar is a painter, sculptor and water colourist. The chief characteristic of his work is its variety, rhythm of colour and expression.

While in the United States, the artist is painting his impressions of American life, American Indians and landscapes of Yellowstone and Yosemite National Parks.

It is his sincere hope to establish in India an International Art Institute which will carry on research in the beautiful old technique, and at the same time provide a meeting ground for contemporary artists from all parts of the world.

Exhibitions in Boston And New York

Earlier in the year an exhibition of the artists' works was held in Boston.

All three galleries at Doll and Richards' were completely filled

(Continued On Page 53)

Child Welfare In Sweden

(By AXEL POIGNANT)

In Sweden, as in other countries, the education of the children is of course usually left entirely to their parents until they reach that age when the schools take over part of the responsibility. Many children are orphans, however, or their parents may not be able to look after them properly. Social assistance must then be provided.

In order to look after such children and youths as are by the Regulations classified as "depraved or morally neglected children," "maltreated or physically neglected children," "necessitous, sick, or unprotected children," and "foster-children," a special Child Welfare Board (Barnavardsnamnd) must, according to an Act of 1924, be established in every communal district. That Board has fairly wide powers.

It is bound to intervene if any youth below 21 is proved to live on a social life. If admonitions, warnings, and supervision are found to be useless, and if the parents are incapable of performing their duties, the child may be placed in some asylum or children's home, to be given "Protective" education.

The Child Welfare Board is even empowered to remove, if necessary, the child from its parents against the wishes of the latter, and this can of course also be done if the child is maltreated or neglected at home. In the latter case, however, the child is, if possible, not taken to an institution, but boarded out in some private family. The Stockholm Board has agents in every part of the country, whose duty it is to find suitable foster-parents, and subsequently to see that the child's new environment is suitable.

The Child Welfare Board also intervenes in cases of necessitous, sick or lone children, and puts them under Public Care. Everything is then done in consultation with the parents: a child may be weakly and need to be moved into the country from a sunless, overcrowded tenement; or its mother may simply not be strong enough to do her job and at the same time look after her home and growing family.

The Child Welfare Board has also other tasks: it runs a special educational advisory bureau, mainly to assist the anxious parents of "problem" children. It has also established a special bureau providing information and advice for out-of-work boys and young men, a category of unemployed which during the recent depression perhaps needed more support and assistance than any other to be saved from moral and physical ruin. Several children's homes, permanent camps, and asylums of the kind mentioned above as well as similar establishments for apprentices and young people, are also at the disposal of the Board.

Another important aspect of the Board's work is that which deals with "foster-children," i.e., children under 16, who for various reasons are taken care of by others than their parents. These are supervised by a number of women inspectors.

Finally, and by no means the least important: to the Board is entrusted the supervision of illegitimate children. Out of every 100 children born in Stockholm, and in the whole of the country, about 15 are born out of wedlock. These children, and the rights of their unmarried mothers, are well looked after by the laws of Sweden. A guardian (male or female) is appointed for every child born out of wedlock, and his duty is to assist the mother with advice and information, and primarily to try to ascertain who is the child's father, and to make him pay the maintenance due from him. At present (1937) there are 20 regular and 13 extra guardians in Stockholm, who between them look after some 9,000 illegitimate children.

Other institutions than the Child Welfare Board are also taking an interest in the children. Among them is "Mjolkdroppen" (the Milk Drop), a society with branches in several parts of the town, which helps young babies in various ways. Its doctors give advice to suckling mothers, and milk is dispensed to children whose mothers have none.

The bigger children are also looked after to an increasing extent by the establishment of playrooms, where they can be left in the day time when their parents—as is frequently the case—are at work. In the H.S.B. (Stockholm Tenants' Savings Bank and Building Society) houses in particular such "playrooms" are of especially common occurrence, and comprise, besides the actual playroom, dining room, staff room, kitchen, and all conveniences. In some of them there is a special infants' department. They are run systematically, and the health of the children is looked after by specially engaged pediatrists. The charge for leaving a child in the playrooms all day is 0.60 kronor, which includes attendance and three meals.

H.S.B. has also established a hostel for children, where any parents who have to go away suddenly may leave their children, who will be given all necessary care and attention there.

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GARDENING NOTES

Flowers should never be cut in the middle of the day or in bright sunlight, but always in the early morning or late evenings.

* * * *

Ferns will be improved by washing away all the soil before they are repotted, the repotting being done with a good compost such as a florist can supply. Good drainage is important and soil should be pressed firmly into place.

* * * *

Some of the perennials require much water if they are to continue blooming. Annuals also, particularly sweet peas, need water in abundance. One good plan to follow with sweet peas is to make a little trench along the rows and to fill it from time to time.

* * * *

As a rule dahlias do not keep very well when cut, this being especially true of those with large heads. They can be made to last for several days, however, if they are cut early in the morning when the stems are full of sap, stripped of their leaves for six inches from the ends of the stems, and these stems placed in water as hot as can be borne by the hands. The flowers should be allowed to remain in the water until it cools. It may be necessary though, to protect the flowers themselves with paper to prevent their being injured by the steam. The next step is to place them in cold water, allowing them to remain in a cool dark place for 12 hours.

The feminine habit of hitching down a girdle has been superseded by that of hitching up the strapless evening gown.

"Are they guaranteed?"

CABBAGE EXTRACT FOR DIABETES

The potato is not the only vegetable to have acquired an additional use. The cabbage is yielding a substance which may prove invaluable in the treatment of diabetes.

Some years ago a chemist discovered that an extract from cabbages had medicinal value for sufferers from this disease. The extract, like insulin, was injected; but as it was more expensive than the familiar remedy its use was not developed. Two Manchester doctors, after continued experiments, have now found a way of producing the substance in such a form that it can be taken through the mouth. This advantage may outweigh the fact that it is still dearer than insulin.

Tested on animals, the cabbage 'cure' worked. Soon it may be tried out on human beings. Eventually it may supercede treatment by insulin.

I'd Like To Work For A Living

HERE IS ANOTHER ARTICLE BY THE YOUNG LADY WHO GAVE US LAST WEEK HER IMPRESSIONS OF BOMBAY. SHE DISCUSSES THE PROBLEM WHICH FACES THE EDUCATED RICH GIRL OF TO-DAY—ED.

(By MARILU)

"Lucky girl" exclaims the work-a-day world, as it envies the life of luxury and ease that I lead. Lucky, because I have tons of clothes and a car I didn't pay for. Lucky because I have time and the means to go to every show in town without careful mental calculations, and lucky in my sense of security knowing that I shall never want.

The day being my own, to do with as I like, I've had more time than I want for thinking—thinking hard. Am I really luckier than the girl who works her way through life, independent, if not rich? The feeling of drifting aimlessly from day to day, and the sense of sheer futility are unknown to her. Life has a definite shape—the routine of work, the hardearned and looked forward to holidays, and the ambition to earn more, get a rise in salary and be proud of success when it comes.

We, the idle rich, know nothing of that zest for living, and the thrill of achievement through sheer grit and personal effort. No, we sit back comfortably in our expensively upholstered drawing room, and wonder why the hours creep along so slowly between the luncheon party and the cock-tail dance.

I wonder if the average rich girl has ever thought of herself, stripped of her wealth and forced to earn her daily bread. Will the kind of education she has received enable her to obtain and hold a job? The mere fact of passing the matric or the Senior Cambridge followed by a couple of years in college," just for the fun of it", count for nothing where employers demand qualifications and it is a sad day when fortune plays one of her unexpected pranks and the accumulated wealth of years vanishes in a single day.

We have a glaring example of that in Germany, where it is a sin to be a Jew. Jewish property becomes German property by Hitler's "divine right." A year, or even a few months ago, the rich German Jewish girl was as secure and sheltered as any of us are to-day and in the twinkling of an eye that little world of hers collapsed and she found herself destitute with only herself to help her earn the bare means of livelihood.

I'd like to work for a living, because it would give me that glorious feeling of independence, and the freedom that goes with it. I know that my own earnings could not keep my dressing-table furnished with expensive perfumes, nor my wardrobes so extensive, but the fact of finding for myself would more than compensate for the luxuries that would go and which I take so much for granted now.

I would feel that my days were not wasted if I had some definite work which must be done each day. I could hold up my head. I would feel proud I belonged to those of the world's millions who worked their way honestly through life, putting their physical and mental energy into making a success of their lives, through work. God gave us a brain to use to its utmost power, not to let it rust away by disuse. And when I think of myself and of other girls in my position, I shudder at the waste of time and talent we will have to answer for.

It is not always easy to assert our independence even though we long for it. Our well-to-do parents think it lowers their social standing if their daughters were to seek employment, when they have no need to work. "Don't we give you everything you want?" They ask in a resentful manner. Yes everything—everything except the right to live one's own life as one would wish to live it.

This false snobbery about working is a characteristic of rich parents, especially in India. The urge to be something more than merely a rich father's daughter, is strong in the heart of many an Indian girl. But it is quelled and nipped in its earliest stages, and then matrimony intervenes, and the battle is over. When a timely husband does not solve the problem, there is no alternative for the poor girl but to acquiesce meekly to parental authority which forbids her the right to assert herself as an individual. India wants her freedom, but how will she get it, when her richest and greatest hold her daughters in thraldom?

There is a respect which the working girl commands which I shall never get. Having some "daily labour to pursue," gives her poise and dignity which no amount of ready wealth can give. She has more character, and more back-bone, for life has its ups and downs, and jobs are easier ost than gained. She has the satisfaction also of knowing that whatever position she holds is due to her own capabilities and not to a wealthy background. Marriage is a simpler problem to work out, for there is the certainty of not being lured into bondage with a money-seeking male. The word "holiday" means nothing to us, whose lives are perpetual holidays.

What wouldn't I give to be able to sigh contentedly on a Sunday after a week of hard work! I suppose the working girl will think I'm crazy and that I don't know what I'm talking about. How the petty gods must laugh at us and at this jumble of humanity that always wants what it has not.

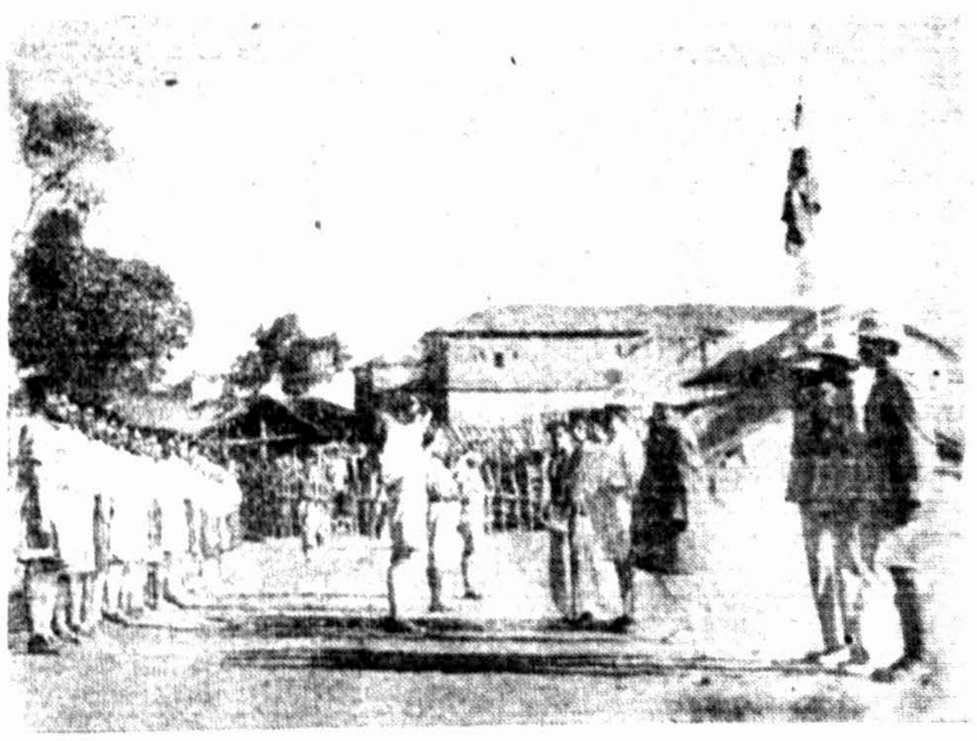
Protection From Incendiary Bombs

Air raid precautions, largely confined to the issuing of gas masks and the digging of trenches have been criticized for, among other things, their failure to protect the civilian population from the incendiary bomb. Complete protection, of course, is impossible but by using a new fire-resisting product it may be possible to localise the effect of the bomb.

The invention, a mineral paint, has been tested successfully in conditions closely resembling those likely to occur after an air raid in which incendiary bombs were used One of these missiles, weighing only 2 pounds is capable of burning for about 10 minutes with a tremendous heat rising to 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit. What chance would an ordinary house have if struck direct? Every chance, apparently, if the occupier had previously taken the precaution of applying this new finish.

It is claimed that the fire-resisting properties of the paint would prevent the fire from spreading. A bomb would burn itself out without the structure catching alight. And attic or upper room could be coated for about 20s.

The Junagadh State Gir bull, "The Prince," which was awarded in the recently concluded Kathiawar Cattle Show, at Rajkot, the two Championship Cups as being the best animal as well as the best bull in the show, presented by the Hon. Mr. E. C. Gibson, Resident for the States of Western India and His Highness the Maharaja Morvi. The same bull was awarded the Viceroy's Cup and the Nizam's Cup for the like distinction in the All-India Cattle Show at New Delhi.



Volunteers under training at Futatal centre, Jubbulpore, for duty at the next Session of the Indian National Congress.

OUR SHORT STORY

An Uncanny New Year's Eve

By Z. F.

(Being the account of an attempt to ride up the Bombay Ghaut on New Year's Eve, and the strange ending.)

One New Year's Eve, a few years before the Great War, a party of young men met at the foot of the Bombay Ghaut. The time was 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the shadows that would soon fall over the hills were still hidden in brilliant sunlight.

The eldest of the four was an Irish businessman with an attractive smile that made him a popular guest at many a party, while the three younger men had obviously been fortifying themselves for the strange expedition they were just going to undertake

All were in riding clothes with whips and spurs and each had a flask of brandy in his pocket. Close by were a little group of horses pawing the ground and pulling at their syces' reins. One of them neighed and in the still evening air it echoed back from the hills above.

The young men compared their watches, got on to their horses and, taking out their flasks, toasted each other before they set off. Then urging on their horses they set off up the Ghaut.

* * * *

This strange ride was the result of a bachelor dinner a few weeks perviously in Bombay, wnen one of the guests had boasted of the speed of his new horse. He had said it would outrun even the phantom rider that was supposed to ride the Ghaut at night and had been seen by frightened travellers on certain occasions.

His friends laughed at him.

"Your horse might arrive at the top, but you wouldn't. And if you met this ghost rider they talk about, you'd be over the khud in no time."

"Very well, I'll take you all on. We'll start on New Year's Eve from Kampoli at 4 o'clock, that will give us 8 hours to ride to Poona and we will be there at midnight, to drink the New Year in, in the Club. Will you come with me?"

For a minute there was silence, then the Irishman, who was the eldest by some years, said quietly:

"I will come as there is no horse in Bombay finer than mine, but I think you have chosen an unwise night to go. I don't know what truth there is in this 'horse and rider' that is supposed to haunt the Ghaut, but I don't think it can be purely imaginery."

"Tell us about it," said the youngest of the party, "if we are going to meet him, it would be nice to know all about him first."

The Irishman hesitated: "I've never seen it, of course, but after the Battle of Kirkee they say a Mahratta Chief was badly wounded and escaped down the Ghaut on horse back. After he had been riding some time he found that his leg which had been nearly severed with a knife, was making it impossible for him to ride on. So he rode back to a sheltered spot and finished it off, himself fixing it on his saddle so that he should leave no trace. Unfortunately they traced him by the trail of blood that he left and killed him in Bombay.

He paused for a minute: There is nothing in the story, only I always feel New Year makes one rather creepy at night."

"Well, I'm not going to think about it. It is only a story. I shall be there on Dec. 31, even if I go alone."

The four men stood up: "Well, be there, and here is a toast to success and the Poona Club."

Another round was drunk and they turned to the door. As they went out the Irishman called back:

"Oh, I didn't tell you, you can always recognise the 'Rider' by the strange trot of the horse. It goes for a few minutes, and then there is a long pause, then it goes on again, and pauses again. They say he must have been having trouble with his leg. Good night."

* * * *

The night on Dec. 31 that year was a particularly cold one. The air was clear as in a frost and every sound could be heard up the Ghaut bends. The four young men road silently except for occasional jokes as they took out their brandy bottles. Sometimes they would stop and rest their horses for a few minutes, and then go on again. But, every time they stopped they would listen for a moment in a half ashamed way to see if they were the only riders on the road that night. Once the howl of a jackal came from near by in the jungle and the horses reared, but otherwise there was no sound but their own.

Soon it was dark except for a brilliant moon that lit the road ahead like a streak of silver. The hours passed. 5....6....7....8....9....10..... The last bit of the climb was not far away, when the rider in front, who had originally boasted of his new horse, slowed down and looked at the road in front of him. Yes, he had not made a mistake, for the last few hundred yards there had been big dark stains on the road every few intervals. In the moonlight there was no mistaking their colour, they were red and fresh. He got off his horse and touched one with his finger. It was wet and sticky, and when he wiped it on his handkerchief, bright red.

He turned round to his companion, and silently with grim faces they looked at each other. Looking ahead they could see the stains stretching far ahead to the next bend.

"Perhaps, it is just a wounded panther," one of them said, but there was no conviction in his voice.

"But, why is it going up the Ghaut? If it is this 'rider' you told us about, it's going the wrong way and must be in front of us."

For a minute they all stared then one of them said slowly, "This must be the place where he turned back and did his own amputation and then went on again."

For a minute they all stared fascinated with horror up the winding road and then went on slowly, too numbed to think what to do next. They had only gone a few yards, when distinctly on the clear air came a sound from ahead of them. It was the hoofs of a horse coming in their direction. But, the trot was not that of an ordinary rider. It went a few paces and then paused, started again and then paused nearer and nearer it came to the bend in the road. Trot, trot trot, and pause, a pause every minute for four of movement.

To the terrified men sitting on their horses all action seemed to have left them, and they turned instinctively to the older Irishmen. What should they do? To sit and wait like this was intolerable

"Come on, we won't just do nothing and get panic." He turned to the others. "Drew up your horses four abreast across the road. There is room for four, but not for five. One of us must go over the Khud, its better than being childish and shivering here anyway. I am the oldest and will take the outside. Now, come on, RIDE!"

The four men whipped up their tired horses and galloped towards the bend. The clatter of 16 hoofs drowned the uncanny noise in front of them. Round the corner they went looking only at the road just in front of them, along the straight road towards Poona, and when their horses could go no further, they stopped and called each other by name.

Each one replied, they were all four there. They listened below, there was no sound, the rider had gone. But, on the road still stretching in front of them were the dark wet stains

* * * *

As midnight struck, the four riders walked wearily into the Poona Club. The bar was crowded, every one was toasting each other and the New Year. When they heard how the four men had ridden up the Ghaut they looked surprised, and one of them said: "Then you must have met the 'Hare'?"

"The 'Hare'?" they asked. "what's that?"

"We are having a paper chase on horse-back later on, and the 'Hare' went off to lay the track. He used red paint instead of paper, which would have been scattered about. He took a pot and brush with him and made marks on the road every few yards. He was going down towards the Ghaut. Didn't you see him?"

The Irishman spoke slowly.

"We heard him, but we didn't actually see him."

"Of Course," the other man went on, "we don't know his track but he was going down the Ghaut and would have started just as you came up to the top, I should think."

"We must have passed him," said the Irishman thoughtfully, "but we didn't see him."

"That's strange! You couldn't miss a horseman on that road and there is no other way. Perhaps, you just passed each other on the flat. Even then it seems odd. Did you see no tracks?"

"Yes, we saw the tracks, but we thought they were something else."

"Well, anyhow it was a stout effort riding up like that and here's your health, all four of you!"

Every glass in the bar was raised, but the Irishman drank his slowly and did not join in the following gaiety.

Yes, it was very strange, very strange indeed!

* * * *

(The Author understands that the 'Rider' has never been seen or heard again, presumably he was the one for whom there was no room on the road).

ODD SPOTS

THE BLUE GROTTO

On the island of Capri is the Grotto Azzurra, one of the most beautiful places of its kind in the world. The sea flows in, and the cavern can be entered only when the sea is calm, for the entrance is only three feet high. Once safely in, a scene of enchantment "recalling the fancies of the early magicians, or the poetical creations of the "Arabian Nights" presents itself.

Wall and roof and water shine with a glorious and intensely blue colour, a kind of unearthly and weird splendour; the effect being due to the entrance of the light which is refracted from the water and thrown upwards throughout the cavern. It is about 165 feet long and 100 feet wide. At its highest point the roof is 40 feet above the sea, which is no less than 48 feet deep.

Of the water Mendelssohn, the composer, said, "The water is of the most dazzling blue that I have ever seen. You might call it a disc of the clearest crystal, and as the sun softly traverses the liquid mass, you can discern whatever passes underneath the water, and the sea reveals itself with all its denizens."

There is a legend to the effect that the cavern was discovered by two Englishmen while bathing in 1822, but it was known in the 17th century, and was rediscovered by a fisherman, named Ferrara, who was rewarded by the Neopolitan Government with a small pension.

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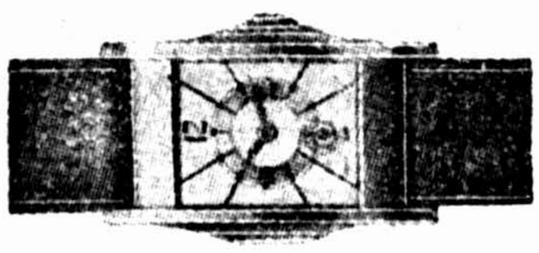

Jewelled Lever Movement.

No. 1660 Chromium, Plain dial, Rs. 9-8
No. 1661. Chromium, Fancy dial, Rs. 10-0
No. 1662. Chromium, Radium dial, Plain Rs. 10-0
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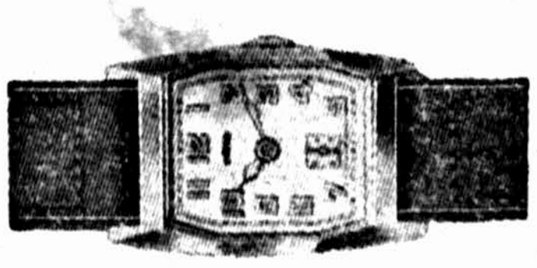

Jewelled Lever Movement.

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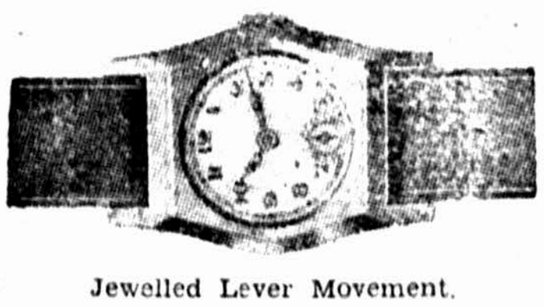
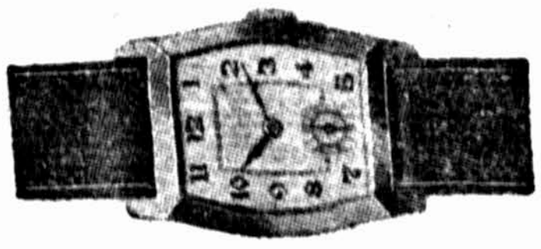
No. 1666. Chromium, Radium dial, Rs. 10-0
No. 1667. Goldgilt, Plain dial. Rs. 10-0



Jewelled Lever Movement.

No. 1650. Chromium, Plain dial. Rs. 8-10
No. 1652. Chromium Radium dial. Rs. 8-14



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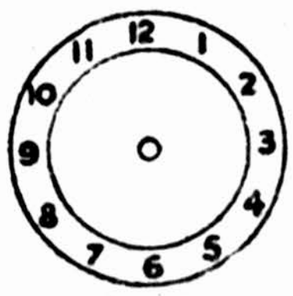
Ist PRIZE 1,000

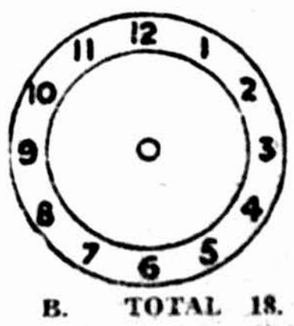
Purchase any watch illustrated here. With each watch so purchased you will be given an Entry Form entitling you to enter this competition free! Below are shown four clock dials without the hands. All you have to do is to indicate the hands pointing towards two numerals on the dial which numbers when added together give you the totals mentioned against the respective dials marked A, B, C and D. On Clock Dial "A" indicate the hands pointing to such two figures as to total 19; and in the other three dials to total 18, 16 and 15 respectively. Indicate the hands by two arrows drawn in INK as shown in example Y below.

The first prize of Rs. 1,000 will be awarded to the sender of an all-correct solution which tallies with the sealed correct solution. Failing a correct solution it will be awarded to the nearest correct entry. The second prize of Rs. 500 will be awarded to the sender of the next best entry and so on. In the event of a tie or ties, the cash prizes will be divided at the discretion of the Proprietor of the New Swiss Watch (India) Agency, whose decision shall be final and legally binding; and this is an express condition of entry.

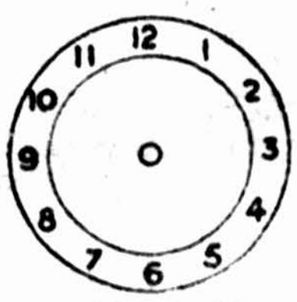
1st PRIZE	Rs. 1,000
2nd PRIZE	Rs. 500
3rd PRIZE	Rs. 250
30 CONSOLATION PRIZES of Rs. 25 each.	Rs. 750



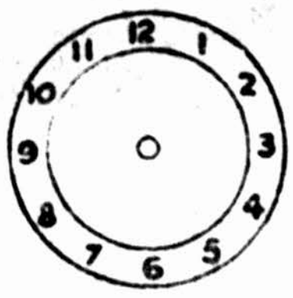
A. TOTAL 19.



B. TOTAL 18.



C. TOTAL 16.



D. TOTAL 15.

Example

The total mentioned against Dial "Y" on the right is 10. All you do is to set one hand on 7 and the other on 3 which gives you 7+3=10

This competition has been prepared by "The Times of India" and the sealed Correct Solution, not known to us, has been kept by the Advertisement Manager of "The Times of India."

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5¼" Size.

No. 680. Chromium, Silvered dial, Rs. 15-4
No. 885. Rolled Gold, do. Rs. 18-8

15 Jewelled Lever.

No. 690. Chromium, Silvered dial, Rs. 20-8
No. 895. Rolled Gold, do. Rs. 25-4
No. 896. 18-ct. Gold Rs. 35-0

5¼" Size.

No. 870. Chromium, Silvered dial, Rs. 15-4
No. 875. Rolled Gold, do. Rs. 18-8

15 Jewelled Lever.

No. 905. Rolled Gold, do. Rs. 25-4

5¼" Size.

15 Jewelled Lever.

No. 342. Chromium Rs. 17-8
No. 343. Rolled Gold Rs. 23-8

5¼" Size.

15 Jewelled Lever.

No. 334. Chromium Rs. 17-0
No. 335. Rolled Gold Rs. 23-8

Jewelled Lever Movement.

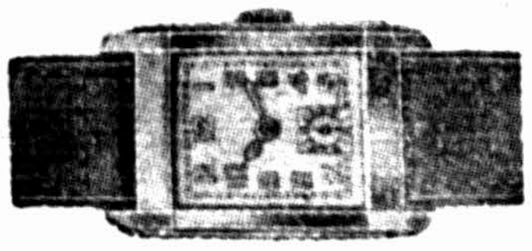
No. 1434. Chromium, Plain dial, Rs. 6-2
No. 1436. Chromium, Radium dial, Rs. 6-6

8¾" Size.

No. 550 Chromium, Silvered dial, Rs. 11-8
No. 555. Rolled Gold, do. Rs. 19-8

7¾" Size, 15 Jewels Lever.

No. 560. Chromium Steel, Sil. dial, Rs. 19-8
No. 565 Rolled Gold, do. Rs. 26-8



Jewelled Lever Movement

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No. 1672. Goldgilt, Plain dial, Rs. 10-0

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS : SEASONAL REFLECTIONS

(By N. J.)

Glorious time of great Too-much!
Too much heat and too much noise.
...
Too much babblement of boys,
Too much eating, too much drinking.
Too much everything but thinking!

This is how Leigh Hunt apostrophised Christmas And as I think of it, I entirely agree with his views. But my conclusions are slightly different. I rejoice, and not regret, over the absence of "too much thinking," which Leigh bewailed

For one thing, the glorious "too much" in the tummy makes the gray matter in the cranium decidedly sluggish and incapable of any coherent thought. And moreover, have we not had a surfeit of thinking during the last twelvemonth—what with the growing over-draft at the bank and the dwindling chances of making a fortune by putting one's shirt on the geegees or by transforming oneself into a bull or bear and butting in the witches' ring at the share bazar?

No. We have had more than too much of thinking to do during the year that has passed, and 'twere time that we gave the old head its brief holiday at the end of the year. For myself, I am already feeling so Christmassy that it is an ordeal to think out anv sensible thing to say here

The Thinking Mood

One of the things that strikes me, however, is the all-pervading nature of this too-much-ness. Christmas has truly become a cosmopolitan celebration. Here in India it is a gala occasion not only for Christians but for people of other religions as well. Which is all to the good, as it directly leads to inter-communal fraternisation. Again for all practical purposes most of us follow the Christian calendar, and the end of the year thus naturally becomes full of meaning for us. At any rate the shop-keepers and other sundry creditors try solemnly to impress upon us the full meaning of this simple fact

Then there are the kiddies who will once again pester us (though Divali is not gone two months) to play the opulent Santa Claus, not to talk of the missus who wants to begin the new year with a new sari!

Again this is supposed to be the season when we ought to acknowledge favours received, as also to prepare the ground for favours anticipated. Moreover it is well-known that a discreetly laden Xmas homper does not come under the illegal gratification law and keeps the boss in the office in good humour for the rest of the year.

Ossa is thus being piled upon Pelion throughout the week and no wonder then that we develop a most reflective mood by the time the New Year Day dawns. We buy new diaries and note therein all the solemn resolutions we have already mentally sworn: To cut out drinking: to curtail smoking: to stop putting the threadbare shirt anywhere except on our own weighed-down backs—you, of course, know the stuff as well as I do!

* * * *

Nearest To Christ

Why is it that people make impossible resolutions and then proceed to break them even before the ink is dry? What it is that makes us feel so suddenly virtuous at the end of the year and to long to turn a new leaf in the book of life? Is it merely the feeling of the morning after the night before? Is it a transitory reaction against the abandon and the gaiety of the Christmas week? Do we start denying ourselves the good things of life solely on account of our sated appetites? Is our brief asceticism only the outcome of the Too Much that preceded it?

In that case the Too Much ought to be really welcomed. In fact, like mercy, it is doubly blest. It is good as long as the going is good. After all "Eat, Drink and Be merry," is not such a bad rule of life. And it is good even when the surfeit has begun to cloy us, when the indigestion begins to keep us tossing in the bed and when the head feels like splitting.

For it is then that all our virtuous resolutions are born. It is then that the sinner aspires to be the saint. For howsoever brief a period we stand purged and purified, and enter the New Year with a contrite heart and a chastened soul. Perhaps this is the most befitting finale of the Christmas season.

At the dawn of the New Year we stand nearest to Christ!

* * * *

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light:
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

★ ★

Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

★ ★

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

——TENNYSON.

Original Resolution

Is it our fault that we proceed to break our resolutions one by one, even as we tear off the date leaves from the bright new loose-leaf calendar? Can we help slipping into our old ways after the bloom of repentance has faded away? For it only connotes that we have completed the circle of Too Much and Too Little and come back to the normal, even though it may not be the Golden Mean which philosophers ask us to cultivate. And so unto the "Sturm und Drang" of life until Xmas returns once again.....

The trouble about those resolutions is that their observance is entirely dependant upon the errant mortals who make them. There would be less breakage if the onus of safe-keeping were transferred from the shoulders of the individual to that of the community. A very welcome and original lead in this connection was given nearly a century ago by one James Chalmers, and I commend to my readers in conclusion the following advertisement he published in the press, for helping him to stick to his New Year Resolution:

Whereas the subscriber (the notice ran), through the pernicious habit of drinking has greatly hurt himself in person and purse, rendered himself odious to all his acquaintance, and finding there is no possibility of breaking off from the said practice but through the impossibility to find the liquor.—he, therefore, begs and prays that no person will sell him or treat him to any sort of spirituous liquor. . . (and) will prosecute anyone for an action of damage against the temporal and eternal interests of the public's humble, serious and sober servant—James Chalmers.

THE MODEL

(By D. F. KARAKA)

(At the conclusion of his book: "I GO WEST," Mr. D. F. Karaka is giving us two short stories. They are written in a short stuccato style and as such in form, in style, in conception they are entirely modern. We present this, the first of the two, to our readers as an experiment in modern short-story writing.—Editor).

"No. Not quite. A little more to the left. Eyes down. Steady Steady. Now hold that. A little smile. Not too much. Look girlish. That's right. Hold it. Ready. . . . . Thank you. Relax. We got it this time, I think".

That was Innocence.

From the camera, he took out the plate. The assistant took it straight to the developing room. The artist dug his pocket for a cigarette. From his gold case he pulled out a Turk. He lit it. He blew a cloud of light blue smoke. He was thinking of his next subject

His model had disappeared into the dressing room. She took off her white Grecian tunic. Long pleated on all sides. She combed her hair. Changed the parting from the middle to the side. She altered her make-up. Lips were made thinner and turned up at the sides. A little kiss-curl flaunted itself in the middle of the forehead. Eyelashes were made longer. she stuck a large mole on her left cheek. A coquettish hat hung on one side cheap check material. The rest of her head. Her blouse was of did not matter.

In the studio he adjusted her head. Slant on side. Eyes were left wide open. The light was strong. The background dark. He put a cigarette in her mouth. The camera clicked.

That was Love for Sale.

He waited again; patiently. He looked a man about thirty-five. Successful. Established. With young women of fashion he was the rage. The Society photographer. The Bohemian artist . The drawing room portrait. The character study. The Etude. The Nude. He called it Art. It left him cold.

When she appeared again, she looked different. Her hair was ruffled. Her whole appearance untidy The make-up had been toned down. Lips were no longer of deep scarlet. A loose cloak was flung over her. The setting was adjusted. He made her sit on the floor. Made her stretch out ner arms lazily. He focussed the camera. The light was not quite right. He changed the angle. It now looked like a ray of sunshine peeping from out of the clouds.

"Ready. Now yawn. Hold it... Thank you."

That was the Awakening

He smoked another cigarette. He was so sure of himself. Success had given confidence. With confidence had come more success. Then security. He thought of his early struggles. He recalled his miserable garret in Chelsea. The barmaid from the Rose and Crown with whom he would experiment. The picture of Ecstasy he spent hours arranging. And as he opened the lens, the girl had sneezed He had never taken picture again. Not worth the trouble, he would say. And no one bought art pictures where the models were not beautiful. Even exotic. All modern art is commercial He learnt that late in life. That explained his belated success. Now he took what he could get from his models, and paid them for what he got. He was fair, but not too generous. Now and again, he struck a good bargain. Shrewd. Calculating. He had foresight. He called it intuition.

She took a long time in her dressing room. She was struggling with a pot of grease, trying to smear it all over her body. The surface had to be even and glossy, and the oil had to be well rubbed into the skin to get the right touch of youth and freshness. A tired appearance would spoil the picture. She had worked sufficiently long as a model to know what was required of her. The forehead The nose. The mouth. Hands, arms, shoulders, Legs. Her whole body, her every limb not a particle of her escaped the grease. She was ready. Thank God, the next three pictures did nor need change of anything except expression and pose. Money for jam.

She came into the studio. It was cold. Her body seemed to attract the cold wind which sneaked from under doors and through little slits and cracks The high powered lamps began to warm her.

In the first of these pictures she was made to kneel down. She held her hands upwards. Her head was thrown far back. The lighting was peculiar. It was a chequered effect in light and shade.

That was Desire.

The next which followed imme-

(Continued On Page 55)

FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION RESULTS

ALL-CORRECT ENTRIES, EACH GETS RS. 134-9 AS.

There were eleven all correct Entries. Each of the following successful competitors gets (Rs.134-9 as.) Rupees One Hundred and Thirty-Four and annas nine only.

F. P. KHAMBATTA,
Nawroz Baug, P. 14,
Lalbaug BOMBAY 12.

Bombay Suburbs

MISS S. A. DOODHBHATE,
Plot No 211 A,
MATUNGA.

MRS. SHIRIN G. NOORANI,
Bootwala House, D'Monte St.,
Bandra, BOMBAY 20.

Dhoraji

HASHAM EBRAHIM,
C|o Moosani Cycle Stores,
Near Station Door,
DHORAJI (Kathiawar).

Lucknow

M. ALLARAKHIA,
6, Zamir Mansion,
Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

M. KANJI,
4-5, Zamir Mansion,
Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

M MISTRY,
3, Nabiullah Road,
LUCKNOW.

M. MISTRY,
3, Nabiullah Road,
LUCKNOW.

Sakra

A. P. & COMPANY,
Post SAKRA (Mahasamudhra)
Dist. RAIPUR (C. P.)

A. P. & COMPANY,
Post SAKRA (Mahasamudhra),
Dist. RAIPUR (C. P.).

Sidhpur

HASHANALI ABDULHUSHAIN TAMAKUWALA,
Islampura, SIDHPUR.

Two Errors

There were One Hundred and Four entries with two mistakes. Each of the following successful competitors gets (Rs. 5) Rupees Five only.

JIWANDAS WAGHJI,
House No. 229, 2nd floor,
Walkeshwar, BOMBAY.

NOMANBHAI TAIYABALI BARODAWALA,
No. 3, Altamount Road,
Cumballa Hill,
BOMBAY.

MISS KHIROONNISSAR N. BARODAWALA,
No. 3, Altamount Road,
Cumballa Hill,
BOMBAY.

COLABA CYCLE STORES,
B 22, Khooshru Baug,
Colaba, BOMBAY.

MANILAL T. SHAH,
C/o. N. C. Dalal & Co.,
111 Esplanade Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

MINOO HORMUSJI, GUARD,
Hasanali Fatehali Bldg.,
Balaram Street,
Grant Road,
BOMBAY.

MINOO HORMUSJI GUARD,
Hasanali Fatehali Bldg.,
Balaram Street,
Grant Road,
BOMBAY.

K J. BACHA,
Readymoney Bldg.,
Tardeo. BOMBAY 7.

DHANMAI PESTONJI MOTIWALA,
Kooka House,
Dhobi Talao,
BOMBAY.

N. R. CHHOY,
No. 10 Rustam Baug,
BOMBAY, 10.

RAMKRISHNADAS M. KANABAR,
Ratansi Punja House,
4th floor, Room No. 28,
De Sousa St. Mandvi,
BOMBAY, 3.

TOOLSIDAS JIWANDAS SARAIYA,
2nd floor Room No. 170,
Galwady, Swadeshi Market
Kalbadevi. BOMBAY 2.

DWARKADAS JIWANDAS SARAIYA,
2nd floor, Room No. 170,
Galwady, Swadeshi Market
Kalbadevi. BOMBAY 2.

M. J. CHINOY,
SHAMJI SHIVJI HOUSE,
No. 17, Manordas Street
Fort, BOMBAY

SAFKAT-HUSHAINE N. RASIWALA,
C/o. Standard Tube Co.,
123, Nagdevi Street.
BOMBAY, 3.

ABDUL-SATAR HAJI NOOR-MOHOMAD, NAGARWALA,
Pipwala House, 3rd floor,
Kambekar, St.,
BOMBAY.

G. J. VIRJI,
114 Girgaum Back Road,
BOMBAY, 4.

S. C. SHAH,
9, Bhangwadi.
BOMBAY 2.

ABDULHUSHAIN ESMAILJI, UMRETHWALA,
51, Doctor Street,
BOMBAY, 3.

ABDULKARIM ALIMOHOMAD,
C/o. A. Alimohomad & Co.,
Carnac Road,
BOMBAY, 2.

RATILAL KARSONDAS,
Line No. 8 C/o Sivlal Karsondas,
31 Mangaldas Market,
BOMBAY, 2.

Mrs. GULAB RAMRAO CHEMBURKAR,
D 103,
CHEMBUR.

NANJI JADAVJI,
Gordhan Baug,
MATUNGA, B.B. & C.I. Ry.

FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION CORRECT SOLUTION

Illustrations	Illustrations.
A	13
B	6
C	18
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G	4
H	1
I	12
J	2
K	7
L	15
M	3
N	14
O	8
P	9
Q	17
R	5

A. L. DOODHBHAITE,
Plot No. 211 A.
Deodhar Road,
Matunga, BOMBAY.

Miss A. DOODHBHATE,
Plot No. 211 A.
Matunga, BOMBAY.

Miss S. A. DOODHBHATE,
Plot No. 211 A,
Matunga, BOMBAY.

Miss S. A. DOODHBHATE,
Plot No. 211 A.
Matunga, BOMBAY.

Miss S. A. DOODHBHATE,
Plot No. 211 A.
Matunga, BOMBAY.

Miss S. A. DOODHBHATE,
Plot No. 211 A.
Matunga, BOMBAY.

Miss S. A. DOODHBHATE,
Plot No. 211 A.
Matunga, BOMBAY.

Miss Shard,
Plot No. 211,
Matunga, BOMBAY.

A. L. DOODHBHATE,
Plot No. 211 A.
Matunga, BOMBAY.

Bombay Suburbs

GULAMHUSHAIN JAFFAR,
15, Turner Road,
Bandra. BOMBAY No 20.

SHAIKH A. ESMAILJI,
Saify Villa, 1st floor,
Ghodbunder Road,
SANTACRUZ

Akola

R. L. PURANIK,
Ramdas Peth.
AKOLA (Berar).

R. L. PURANIK,
Ramdas Peth
AKOLA (Berar).

R. L. PURANIK,
Ramdas Peth,
AKOLA (Berar).

R. L. PURANIK,
Ramdas Peth,
AKOLA (Berar).

R. L. PURANIK,
Ramdas Peth,
AKOLA (Berar).

Amraoti

FAKRUDDIN KADERBHAI
Carting Agent,
Rly. Station, AMRAOTI.

Adayou

E. DAVID,
Loco Supply, P.W.D.,
ADAYOUN Post Uaditul.

Bhopal

M. A. LATIF QAZI,
Accountant, Bhopal Electric Supply.
BHOPAL, C. I.

Balasore

SAVITABAI AMBASHANKER,
C|o Jatashanker Meghji,
Anglo Gujarati School,
Motiganj, BALASORE
B. N. Rly.

(Continued on page 10)

FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION RESULTS

Chanda, C. P.

G. C. SHARMA,
Manager Bharat-Bhoovan,
Gandhy Chowk,
CHANDA, C. P.

Chalisgaon

Miss VIMAL D. KELKAR,
C/o D. S. Kelkar Pleader,
CHALISGAON
Dist. E. Khandesh.

Calcutta

PYARALI HASHANALI,
22, Jakaria Street, 2nd floor,
CALCUTTA.

Cutch Tuna

MEGWAR BHIKHA HIRA
Premji Karamsinh Wady,
CUTCH TUNA.

MEGWAR UMRA DESOOR,
Premji Karamsinh Wady,
CUTCH TANA.

MEGWAR DAYA LAKHOO,
Premji Karamsinh Wady,
CUTCH TUNA.

Gandevi

NAGINDAS J. GANDHY,
Bazar,
GANDEVI.

Indore

LALJIBHOY POPATLAL,
C/o Standard Supply Co.,
Siyaganj Maharani Road,
Indore.

Jalgaon

MULLA FIDAHUSEN MULLA BHALJIBHAI MATKAWALA,
Timber Merchant,
Poonafile.
JALGAON (Dt. E. Khandesh).

K. S. JOSHI,
Chandorkar's Wada.
JALGAON (E. K.)

BISESARLAL RAMJASRAY,
C/o Balaram Dayaldas Agarwale,
JALGAON (Berar).

BISESARLAL RAMJASRAY,
C/o Balaram Dayaldas Agarwale,
JALGAON (Berar).

Jharia

RAMJI BHANJI,
C/o R. L. Doshi,
JHARIA,
(E.I.Rly.)

YASHVANTRAI DOSHI
C/o R. L. Doshi.
JHARIA,
(E.I.Rly.)

BABULAL MEHTA.
C/o R. L. Doshi,
JHARIA,
(E.I.Rly.)

(Continued From Page 9)

Karachi

JULIE PAES,
Mansfield Street,
CAMP KARACHI

THEO. D'SOUZA,
Mansfield Street,
CAMP KARACHI.

HARIRAM MENGHRAJ,
C/o Parmanand Menghraj,
Mithadar,
KARACHI.

Kathiawar

Bantra

BACHULAL KALIDAS SANGANI,
Huseinpura, Room No. 58,
BANTVA.

Dhoraji

Sitarkasam Mithaiwala,
Tower Road, Chakla Bazar,
DHORAJI.

A. GHANI A. KARIM DADA,
Rangari Mohalla,
DHORAJI.

VALLJI JIVAJI SHAM,
Near Kamangar's Pedhi,
DHORAJI.

Junagad

MEMAN ABDUL GHANI HAJI AHMAD,
Jail Road, at his own shop,
JUNAGAD.

Vadal

M. T. CHAVDA,
Para Bazar,
VADAL,
(Kathiawar).

Shapur-Sorath

LUHAR HARSUKHLAL CHHAGANLAL CHANDIWALA,
SHAHPUR-SORATH.

Lucknow

MRS. AKBARALI,
C/o Mohsinali,
3, Nabiullah Road,
LUCKNOW.

MRS. AKBARALI,
C/o Mohsinali,
3, Nabiullah Road,
LUCKNOW.

AKKU,
C/o Mohsinali,
3, Nabiullah Road,
LUCKNOW.

M. ALIBHOY,
378, Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

M. ALIBHOY,
378, Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

M. ALIBHOY,
378, Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

M. M. G. HUSEIN,
380, Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

M. M. MISTRY,
3, Nabibullah Road,
LUCKNOW.

M. M. MISTRY,
3, Nabiullah Road,
LUCKNOW.

M. M. ALARAKHIA,
6, Zamir Mansion,
Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

M. M. ALARAKHIA,
6, Zamir Mansion,
Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

M. ALARAKHYA,
6, Zamir Mansion,
Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

M. ALARAKHYA,
6, Zamir Mansion,
Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

MOHSINBHAI BOMBAYWALA,
378, Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

MOHSINBHAI BOMBAYWALA,
378, Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

M. MISTRY,
3, Nabiullah Road,
LUCKNOW.

M. KANJI,
4—5, Zamir Mansion,
Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

M. M. KANJI,
4—5, Zamir Mansion,
Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

M. M. G. HUSEN,
380, Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

MOHSINALI MAHAMADALI,
3, Nabiullah Road,
LUCKNOW.

MASTER MOHSIN,
380, Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

KULSUMBAI AKBARALI,
C/o. Mohsinali,
3, Nabiullah Road,
LUCKNOW.

KULSUMBAI AKBARALI,
C/o. Mohsinali,
3, Nabiullah Road,
LUCKNOW.

A. J. HIRJI,
Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

Siddhpur

A. RANGOONWALA,
C/o. M. F. Rangoonwala,
Opp. Islampura Masjid,
SIDHPUR,
(N. Gujarat).

A. RANGOONWALA,
C/o. M. M. Rangoonwala,
Opp. Islampura Masjid,
SIDHPUR,
(N. Gujarat).

M. F. RANGOONWALA,
Opp. Islampura Masjid,
SIDHPUR,
(N. Gujarat).

ABDULHUSEIN JIVAJI DISSAWALA,
Hararlyama,
SIDDHPUR,
(N. Gujarat).

A. M. A.,
C/o. Abdulhusein Jivaji Dissawala,
Hararlyama,
SIDDHPUR,
(N. Gujarat).

B. TAMAKUWALA,
C/o. H. A. Tamakuwala,
Opp. Islampura Masjid,
SIDDHPUR,
(N. Gujarat).

H. A. TAMAKUWALA,
Opp. Islampura Masjid,
SIDDHPUR,
(N. Gujarat).

SAFIABAI,
C/o. M. F. Rangoonwala,
Opp. Islampura Masjid,
SIDDHPUR,
(N. Gujarat).

SAFIABAI,
C/o. M. F. Rangoonwala,
Opp. Islampura Masjid,
SIDDHPUR,
(N. Gujarat).

Sendhava

V. M. SHAH,
SENDHAVA.

Secunderabad

P. Y. RAMANA,
4163, Moosakhan Bazar,
SECUNDERABAD, (Dn.)

J. BOTCHIAH,
C/o. Srikrishna & Co.,
Artist and Photographers,
SECUNDERABAD, (Dn.)

Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5, provided the entry is known to such competitor to be identical with the solution published.

Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p.m. on 9th January, 1939.

Requests for scrutiny must be sent together with the payment of fees under Registered and Insured Covers with a covering letter agreeing to abide by the Competition Manager's scrutiny result as final.

In the event of an entry having been left out by oversight the above-mentioned distribution of the prize money will be readjusted accordingly.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

AIMS, METHODS AND ACTIVITY OF THE LEAGUE

A new edition for 1938 of the well-known publication "The Aims, Methods and Activity of the League of Nations" has just been published by the League Secretariat.

This work originated in the requests made by a large number of international organisations who wished for a hand-book on the League of wide popular appeal. The first edition appeared in 1935. The book, which was written in a very simple and readable style, had a large sale in the old world and the new, and both the French and English editions had to be reprinted several times. In the last three years the history of the League has been as eventful as that of the world in general. It was therefore decided to revise the whole work.

In its present form the book is divided into four parts. The first part is devoted to matters of general interest, in particular, an account of international organisation before the existence of the League, the origin of the Covenant, the nature and aims of the League, its instruments and methods. The second part describes the activities of the League, namely political work, especially the efforts made for the improvement of the organisation of peace, for the reduction and limitation of armaments and for the settlement of political disputes, the control and administration of territories under mandate, the protection of minorities, administrative work, especially that relating to the administration of the Free City of Danzig and the relations between the Free City and Poland; legal work, and lastly the technical activities, some of which extend over such wide fields as those of economics and finance, communications and transit, health, intellectual co-operation, and some of which relate to social and humanitarian questions. In the third part information is given on the work of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, which was created by the League, and on the International Labour Organisation. The fourth and last part gives the text of the League Covenant, an extract from the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and an extract from the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation.

An important new chapter recapitulating the political questions dealt with by the League since 1920 has been added. This chapter contains brief accounts of the numerous political disputes which have come before the League, some of which are to-day forgotten, not because they did not contain the germs of serious complications but because the League, by its action, was able to contribute towards a peaceful settlement. The concluding chapter is also completely new.

The book has been prepared in an impartial spirit and is of real topical interest. No attempt has been made to conceal the crisis through which the League is now passing, but at the same time its future potentialities are brought out; that these are implicitly recognised even by its enemies is shown by the very vigour and tenacity of their attacks on it.

A FASCINATING STUDY

UNDERSTANDING THE ATOM: By John Rowland, B.Sc., the New People's Library Vol. XVII, Victor Gollancz, Ltd., London, 1938, Price 1/6s

The atom on account of the place it occupies in physical sciences, the many theories that have been built around it and the profound influence they have on the course of human affairs, has become a favourite theme with writers at the present time. It is not for the scientist nor for specialist in the line, that the present book has been written. One can be sure that a publication such as this, issued by Messrs. Victor Gollancz, cannot but be for a common man. In this book attempt is made to give an impressive outline of the picture of atom as visualised by physicists and as it stood the test of experiment. Filling in of the details has been left to the inquisitive readers, for whom due literature has been cited as reference to further study. In the new world which the science has created, the necessity of such literature cannot be underrated. We have no hesitation in recommending the book to any one who while following his usual avocation can devote some time for the acquisition of fair knowledge of the inner mechanism of inorganic matter and the vast amounts of energy that it is capable of storing and releasing in the form of different kinds of radiations.

The author tries to bring home to the reader the attempts of scientists to bridge the gap between the living and non-living matter by the study of atomic structure. This is a fascinating side of the study of modern science and is well worth serious attention. The treatment is concise, clear and thought-provoking and compressed into a small volume of only 95 pages. A few original photographs on art paper would have considerably enhanced the appearance of the book.

N. R. T.

ONION AS A HOME REMEDY

Its Medical Properties Are Many And Astonishing

(By Dr. CALI KHURSHED ICEWALLA).

A writer recently, dilating on the prophylaxis of onion, maintained that it is a stout remedy for Malaria. This statement is substantiated by the therapeutical fact that on analysis onion is found to contain Ammonia. Though Ammonia is not a direct treatment for Malaria, as Ammonium (N H.) In certain chemical preparations it plays an important role in most of the fever mixtures for reducing fevers of many kinds, acting not only as diaphoretic (Febrifuge) but also as diuretic, refrigerant, expectorant and nervous stimulant, local or general, it is no wonder that the natural properties of Ammonia (or its salts) contained in onions rigorously and specifically work as an antipyrectic in the human system, thus increasing the general resistance of the body.

There are, however, many medicinal uses attributed to onion, either as home remedies or domestic medicine or as indigenous measures, for a number of human ills. It is taken as a good nervine tonic for its aphrodisiacal effects. Those suffering from Neurasthenia or Psychonerrosis (sex sensitiveness) will do well to take it (in raw state) very limitedly or may avoid it altogether, lest it prove to them to be a highly nervous stimulant, as it also contains Phosphoric acid. The onion being rich in Ammonia, can be used medically with remarkable success in the inception of infectious ills like some Fevers, Catarrh (Cold) and Coriza.

Onion is a regular home remedy, in almost every Indian household. One well remembers, if he cares to recall, in old days of his life, when he must have necessarily noticed the revered grandmother feeding the chopped onion (with sliced garlic) to the hens, cocks and other pet birds when they were found to be drowsy, drooping and gone almost lifeless suffering from some strange maladies unknown to both the "physicians" as well as the "patients", and the latter answering the treatment so soon by regaining health.

This goes to prove that if in onion essentially does good to animal organism there is no reason why it should not produce similar effects on human system, particularly so when most of the laboratory researches have been first experimented on animals before they gain an excess in the Materia Medica or the Pharmacopoeia coupled with their Therapeutical values and thus experienced on gradual practice by the medicoes. It is as well due to so many medicinal properties of onion that our grandmas have included it in preparation of almost every cooked dish, besides its being abundantly eaten in raw state with food.

When an onion (freshly broken) is smelt the ammoniacal vapour escapes from it in sufficient volume, causing watery secretions from the eyes, including some other parts and mucous membranes of the body, simultaneously giving pungent sensations, and acting as a powerful general stimilus with increased tension and frequency of the heart and pulse. Here it acts like Ammonia (in its limit) when the latter is mixed with caustic alkali like lime and used as "Smelling Salt". Such a nasal use of onion is too common in India, known practically to almost every man in the street, in fits of Epilepsy and its paroxysmal attacks. It can be also used thus, before medical help arrives, for resuscitation (by way of the First Aid) in cases of Syncope (fainting fits) and Asphyxia (suffocation), provided the state of unconsciousness due to suspended animation be provisional through lack of oxygen for want of breathing.

Fresh onion juice is administered as an unfailing cure for Cholera, either alone or with some other medicinal mixings. Ayurvedically, intake of onion juice is credited with the virtue of preventing malformations (ophthalmic) like cataracts in the eyes and dissolving or breaking the Calculi (biliary and Urate Oxalic growths or solids in the liver and the genito-urinary tract or kidneys). In Otorrhoea (discharge morbid from the ears) and in earache it is poured in the ear with bright results. During the absence of any scientific remedy, its application is a strong antidote for scorpion-bite. Ammonium has been applied or administered with much success on serpentbite externally, internally and hypodermically, as is well known to the Medical Profession since long. Whether administration of onion juice will work likewise is a matter of investigation. Which particular kind of calculus (stone of gravel) is melted by the juice is not yet known.

Besides increasing the lustre of the eyes, a very general use of onion consists in making a poultice on baking or boiling it for quickly ripening persistent boils. It is, however, inadvisable for aesthenic people, whose nerves have become too high strung or sensitive, as it will prove a too powerful stimulant. It seems to have a tendency to promote heart (cardiac) action, circulation and respiration. In Ayurved there are other uses of onion, but many of them requiring to be subjected to experimentation after a thorough scientific investigation, are not given here.

In accord with the Western Pharmacopoeia certain preparations of "Squill" have been made and used with remarkable success in many instances. Not to deal with it deeply here, it will suffice to say that it is technically called "Scilla," many preparations of it being made from the bulbs of Urginea Scilla. This fruit is similar to onion, is grown in jungles and is known among the natives of India as "wild onion." Most of its medical effects are like those of Digitolis in many respects. If on the same basis as of Scilla, our ordinary onion is reduced to several of its pharmaceutical preparations (like garlic) think it will be highly useful for many a human malady. Some Pharmacy like Bengal Chemical Immunity or other may pick up the suggestion for the general benefit of the public.

Onion tends to increase blood pressure, therefore, it should be cautiously used. Its alterative (restoring to health) effects must be observed. It is a recommendable measure for enriching blood.

One great drawback of having raw onion as nutrition is its offensive odour. This can be overcome if it is used after keeping it in whey or butter-milk for some time. It should be always freshly cut and used as it withdraws carbonic acid (carbon dioxide) when sliced and exposed to open air. If cut onions are kept in pockets or on the head under a cover, they are said to work as protectives against sunstroke. It is equally helpful in various forms of Paralysis, such as Paraplegia, Hemiplegia, Strabismus, Palsy, etc.

A Page For Women

A Word To Young Girls

Nature's Greatest Beauty Aid--Good Health!

PRESERVE YOUTHFUL LOVELINESS

If you could see all the beauty experimenting being done with hair and skin and bodies, as I do, you would very seriously consider what I am writing to-day.

Young girls have a very natural desire to experiment with beauty aids. They like to test different creams and lotions, preparations for the hair, and fad diets. This vanity is not only natural, but it is essential to their well-being. But danger lurks in over-indulgence and in reckless efforts to make a dramatic change in their beauty.

Begum F. S. Muayyidzada, M.A., B.L., Advocate, is Councillor of Calcutta Corporation. She is practising at present in the Calcutta High Court, being the first Muslim lady to do so.

Take for instance, hair tints and dyes. Although these aids are excellent for fading hair of older women they are not meant for the girl in her teens or early twenties. Numerous are the daring damsels who bleached or dyed their hair only to regret it.

And tempting are the pretty jars and packets of the cosmetic counter. Preparations promising to bring new beauty to the skin, new lustre to the eyes. And some of them do. But what new beauty does a youthful skin need and, what can make young eyes more attractive than good health?

This business, too, of plucking eyebrows to a pencil-line thinness is no longer glamorous, and using a depilatory on virgin hair growth which is almost unnoticeable is quite unnecessary—a good bleach would do the trick for perfect grooming.

Refrain From Destroying Beauty

My advice to younger girls is to refrain from destroying their enviable beauty in their efforts to be more beautiful!

Use only those creams or lotions which help a specific skin problem. Concentrate on daily and weekly grooming of your hair and keep it glossy and free. If you can wear it straight and look individual, even refrain from getting a permanent. Preserve its natural health so in the years to come you can enjoy it.

Pluck only the stragglers in your eyebrows and pluck those only if they detract from your facial expression.

Miss Azra K. Hyder, daughter of Saiyid Nasiruddin Hyder, Revenue Minister, Tonk State, was presented with a special gold medal at the Aligarh University Convocation, held recently, for being the first girl in the annals of the University to top the list of successful candidates at the B. A. examination. She had similarly topped the list in the F. A. examination.

Try to remember that the mere word "rejuvenating" means to renew youth. You will have your youth; so much creams and skin packs are not for you.

Keep your figure slim and beautiful through enough out door exercise and well-balanced meals. Resort to diets only if you have become sadly overweight and need one.

There are years and years to come, when you will have to call upon all the beauty aids there are. Now you should content yourself with good health and embelish it with the exciting make-up at your command. Style your hair prettily and keep those young eyes sparkling with nature's greatest beauty aid—good health!

(COPY RIGHT)

Bolero Crocheted In Colors

Every woman's wardrobe should contain a crocheted bolero; one that you can put over every dress for style and warmth. This one can be made in a jiffy, which is what every one wants.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

A "chocolate milk shake" is a good food to serve for the children's lunch. If the luncheon is purchased encourage the use of this food.

* * * *

Prunes, to be properly cooked, should be stewed very, very slowly for at least two successive days. The prunes will come out whole, soft and tender, and with the richest, most delicious juice.

* * * *

It is just as safe to keep canned food in the can it comes in, if the can is cool and covered, as it is to empty the food into another container. Cans and food are sterilized in the processing.

* * * *

An old-fashioned flavouring for apple jelly is geranium. Wash the leaves of either rose or pineapple geranium and crush one leaf in each glass as it is filled with the hot jelly.

* * * *

Seven drops of lemon juice added to a pint of cream before whipping it will cause it to beat up in less than half the time it would without the juice.

* * * *

To keep a coffee pot sweet and clean, put a tablespoon of bicarbonate of soda into it, fill it nearly full of water and let it boil for a little while. Then rinse very thoroughly with warm water several times. This should be done once a week.

* * * *

When making jellies or jams use a kettle large enough so that liquid will not boil over. It should hold four or five times as much liquid as is to be cooked.

A sharp tongue can cut many an unwanted groove in the pattern of a happy existence.

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THE TRAGEDY OF B. P. SCOUT TRADITIONS—HOW MADRAS BETRAYED—PUBLIC INDIGNATION AND LOSS OF CONFIDENCE — NEARER IN BOMBAY—A WARNING IN TIME—ARISTOCRACY AND BUREAUCRACY WILL LEAD SCOUTING TO DISASTER

Some of the high dignitaries of B. P. Scouting have been compelled by recent happenings to don the national garb. Years of Imperialistic traditions have, however, stamped their mentality with an outlook which is not acceptable to modern conditions in scouting. In 1937, when indignation against B. P. scouting reached its heights, Mr. Sanjiva Kamath thout it wise to change with the times. Congress was coming into power, and he visualised the fate of his Imperialistic movement swamped away by the unrelenting demand for genuine nationalism. Lengthy articles appeared in the press and the Madras B. P. Scout paper denouncing the Chief scout in a half-hearted manner for his irresponsible utterances. A signed article from Justice Venkata Subba Rao promised the removal of "the Imperialistic serum" from the Madras Scout world During the visit of Dr. Mehta to Madras when Dr. Arundale declared for the removal of the word "King-Emperor" from the promise, Mr. Kamath questioned the propriety of doing so. After this, a hasty constitution was drawn up virtually establishing one man's dictatorship for a period of five years. The Madras B. P. Association leaving aside the demands of the fast-growing Seva Samiti, entered into friendly conversations with Capt. Bernard and the word "King Emperor" was substituted by loyalty to the Crown—implying not only loyalty to the King Emperor, but also to the Viceroy and his Cabinet. This created a stir in Madras In the first Scout R.T.C. Mr. Kamath came armed with his plan to secure Indian approval for his Bureau plan which would destroy India's assertion as a nation. He, however, loudly pleaded for 'Crown' for the Punjab and Bengal, but as to Madras he emphasised that "not a single European had opposed the omission of loyalty to the King Emperor" In this he was later completely repudiated by the English. Commissioner of the Nilgiri Association. The performances of Mr. Kamath, as the representative of the B. P .Madras Association, at the Round Table Conferences were amusing. He hardly seemed to be aware of his contradictions which were exposing the true character of his opposition. In one breath he advocated "Crown" at the beginning of the first Conference, then as Chairman of the sub-committee he fought for "State" as substitution for King Emperor, then in the first open Conference he pleaded for only "God and Country" in the promise, in the second Conference he stood for the national associations, but when the B. P. representatives had left he remained neutral when the I:N:S.A. proposed the deletion of the word "Crown".

Now Mr. Kamath, against the will of the majority of his Association, has decided to join the B. P. Association. He was persuaded to do so by the Nawab of Chhatari and Sir Byramji Jeejibhoy He could not be persuaded by Pandit Kunzru and Pandit Bajpai. We could not have any objection if Mr. Kamath fights to win back the Medal of Merit which he had returned because Lord Baden Powell had insulted India Evidently to him the insult did not matter and Lord Baden Powell is Mr. Kamath's Chief Scout without a word of apology, nay even his persistence, to insult India. Mr. Kamath says that his Association has got from B. P. all that it wanted, viz., Provincial autonomy for Madras, direct affiliation with the International humbug, and no Governor as the Chief Scout.

The Indian public know too well that the national representatives never wanted International affiliation, except on a footing of equality and reciprocity. Mr. Kamath is probably content that the Raja of Dhenkanal can represent Indian Scouting at the International Bureau. The Governors of the Provinces, in the majority of cases, continue to be Chief Scouts of various provinces with the only exception of Bombay. The Viceroy continues to be Chief Scout of India, and only a month ago he sent a message to the Punjab Rally, summoned against the H. S. A., in which he pleaded for a spirit of rivalry.

We do not know what is the Madras Association's idea of Provincial autonomy. One thing is certain, Mr. Kamath does not care for "nationalism" in the scout movement.

The world was never told that Madras wanted lukewarm Nationalism with "Crown" in the Promise, with the Viceroy as Chief Scout, and the Nawab of Chhatari and Sir Douglas Young as masters of the Indian Scout Movement

Mr. Kamath has yet to realise the fate of his decisions. The Provincial Council meeting had to be postponed times without number because somewhere there was fear of the repudiation of leaders of Madras Scouting by the local Associations, the scoutmasters and the Madras public. Mr. Bajpai received veritable ovations in scores of places during his recent visit. Association after association of B. P. has declared for affiliation with the H. S. A. There is not the least doubt that Madras B. P. Scouting will be hacked to pieces by the undaunted and onward march of the H. S. A

In the future struggle between the H. S. A. and the Imperialistic B. P. Scouting, Madras shall be the battle-ground. It shall be a place of pilgrimage for all national scout leaders. The Madras Association has betrayed national scouting The people of Madras will be naturally called upon to vindicate national pride and give a deathblow to B. P. scouting It was Dr. Besant who asked India to give a fair trial to B. P. Scouting. The trial has been given, and Dr. Arundale, the successor of Dr. Besant, has given his blessings to the Hindustan Scout Association.

In Bombay

Nearer home, in Bombay, we wish our progress was satisfactory, and our record of national work cleaner than what it has been The old B. P. traditions have not left their mark upon national scouting. To the external world, everything seems well with our national scouting but those who move in the inner circles realise too well that everything is not what it ought to be. The danger does not lie in the Don Quixotes of the Scout hut, but in our own ranks. Two great enemies of national scouting stalked unchecked in B. P. scouting. They were aristocracy and bureaucracy. The recent circular sent by the Assistant Commissioner to campers of the training camp at Malad makes surprising reading. Scoutmasters who come for training are not millionaires. Only some time back we wrote that we must experiment and overhaul our systems. We meant that the scoutmasters, who are the backbone of scouting, must receive the first place in scouting. At least they must have entirely free training. It is useless to expect each scoutmaster to spend about Rs. 20 for his training. Scouting is not only meant for the aristocrats who alone can afford these luxuries. The enormous Government grant must go towards training and propaganda and not towards maintaining a heavy paraphernalia of costly scout leaders. Aristocracy is nourished and sponsored by the bureaucracy. It finds enough money to travel in second class; but no money to buy lanterns and tents for training camps There is something very wrong with the management of the Provincial Headquarters. There is lack of judgment, discrimination and planning. After all the old B. P. traditions are only recently nationalised. Things can be smoothly altered. But there should be no delay. The burden of the change at present rests entirely upon the shoulders of the Provincial Commissioner. He must have realised by now that the public demands bold and decisive action. The wishes of high paid officials can no longer be pandered to. The will of nationalised scouting is supreme and it will brook no obstacles in the way of genuine and intensive nationalisation.

Taking the easiest course may not be the quickest way to success, but it certainly leaves one a lot of energy with which to play around.

The Bombay Chronicle

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Pleasant Homes

New Year Gift Suggestions For The Man Of The House

Men aren't half as bad as they're made out to be. Most of them just break their necks to give their families what they want and are just as interested as the women folk in making as pleasant a home as possible. And just watch them, bless their hearts, wandering loyally, if a little bewildered, through the stores these days trying to find presents for us. Of course, they're almost sure to get the wrong thing while they pass up the ties they wish somebody would get for them. So—why not refrain from ties entirely this year and splurge a bit for the old man—get him something he's sure to like simply because he will be able to use it. And better get it early—before the new year budget gets too pinched. Here are some suggestions:

A Sturdy Masculinity

A LEATHER CHAIR—Men have a great weakness for leather easy chairs. Get one in a fine substantial colour—green, red or an upstanding blue. Don't cheat and choose a pastel or white chair that you'd like to have around the house. After all this is his chair and should have a sturdy masculinity about it.

A RADIO END TABLE—To stand beside his chair so he can adjust it just by lifting a finger.

A SMOKING TABLE.—None of your dainty little easy-to-tip affairs but a man-size table to hold the makings as well as an ash receptacle. Or why not consider a humidor for keeping his smokes fresh and fragrant

Shine Them Up!

A SHOE SHINING BOX—Don't smile indulgently at that suggestion. One man I know said the thing he liked best about being married was having space for a grand big shoe shining outfit. Men feel very personal about shines you know.

A FINE CLOTHES BRUSH—No snippy little straw whisk broom. . . . I'm talking about a really good brush with firm long bristles and a sturdy grip.

A TOOL BOX—Has he been grumbling for years because he hasn't had the proper tools for the little jobs he likes to do? Or is it a good chest to keep his tools that he lacks? What a gift that would be for the right man.

A READING LAMP—One of those adjustable indirect lamps for him to put where he pleases

A GOOD DESK—Most men would enjoy a desk at home as a center for their interests. Those flat top knee hole desks usually please the men, yet they're good looking enough to go in the living room or bed-room.

A PING PONG TABLE—No doubt about it.....men do go for ping pong. So why not surprise him with a folding ping pong table. After all there's no harm in a man having a good time at home!

(COPYRIGHT.)

The walls of this charming guest room are painted white with silvery flowers and the chintz for draperies, spread and upholstered headboard of the bed is white with magenta and bright blue as the predominating colours, the rug is bright blue and the dressing table skirt and curtains are sheer and white. Note the use of the white painted floor around the rug and the chintz covered waste basket.

Think Twice Before Giving Up Your Dining Room

I have to take issue with Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the President of the United States of America, on the subject of dining-rooms. She recently declared they can very well be dispensed with in the small home of moderate means. And so they can, but not very conveniently.

Pretty Tiresome

If there's a family of children—and people still have them as Mrs. Roosevelt should know—there are regular meals to serve. And eating in a corner of the living room gets to be pretty tiresome three times a day. It's all right for the career girls you read about who eat breakfast on the fly and just have dinner at home now and then for a lark. Or for a young couple just starting out.

But I say, for convenience's sake, that the lady with a busy active family had better think twice before she gives up her separate dining room. There are so often problems of finding space for so many straight chairs in the combination room, not to mention the question of storage space for linen, silver and China glass.

The Ritual Of Dining

Another point to consider in the active family is the fact that the living room is kept pretty busy doing its own job properly without having to double up. And I always feel there's something to be said for maintaining the dignity of a dining room and respect for the fine ritual of dining.

Makeshifting your dining arrangements gets to be pretty tiresome if you eat at home three meals a day.

Gingham slip covers for dining chairs are pleasant in an informal room.

Goodness knows, manners and tranquillity are hard enough to achieve at best...somehow a dining room seems to make that easier. Between meals a separate dining room provides a grand place for study or reading when the living room is busy with conversation or games.

So—however handsome that extra big living-dining combination room looks, be sure you know what you're giving up when you decide on one big room instead of two smaller ones.

(COPRIGHT).

MACHINE TO GRIND & POLISH TELESCOPE MIRRORS

Prospective telescope builders may save themselves hours of tedious hand labour by constructing a grinding and polishing device. It can be designed for 8" or smaller mirrors.

A 1923 Chevrolet steering column of wormgear type provides a continuous turning movement of the turntable at the rate of seven revolutions a minute, and the grinding tool is moved across its diameter at forty strokes a minute. The spool on the steering arm serves as a pulley, and a 6" arm is welded to a nut that screws on the end of the arm above the pulley.

A belt runs from the pulley to the rubber-covered turntable. This is 16" in diameter and composed of two 2" by 8" planks crossed by two others of similar size. A 3/4" floor flange is attached in the center of the underside, and a 3/4" by 10" nipple is screwed into the flange. The nipple passes through the bench and turns in a ball-bearing race.

To move the grinding tool, a 1" by 2" wooden crossbar is bolted to the 6" arm above the pulley by means of a piece of brake rod and a nipple. The 1/4" bolt is fastened to the arm in a position to give a 3" offset and provide a 6" stroke. The machine is driven by a 1/4 h.p. motor through a countershaft made from an old polishing mandrel.

After the mirror blank has been ground, the whole surface is carefully cleaned, and the grinding tool is replaced by the pitch lap for polishing.—Paul M. Baldwin.

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

INDIA AND WORLD HOCKEY

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The Indian Hockey Federation held its 13th Annual General Meeting at New Delhi recently. As I have not received a copy of its Report and Statement of Accounts, I cannot express any opinion on its work during the past year and its present financial position. I wish these All-India bodies made it a point to distribute them freely to the press all over the country. In addition to keeping the people informed about their doings, they will act as a sort of propaganda for them. The authorities ought to remember that the hole-and-corner policy never pays, especially when they have to depend upon the goodwill and support of the public. As a matter of fact the latter have a right to know how the affairs of these bodies are being managed by their representatives.

PROTEST AGAINST EXCLUSION

The I.H.F, it is reported, lodged an emphatic protest against the exclusion of hockey from the World Olympic Games which will be held in Finland in 1940. They urged upon the Federation Internationale de Hockey to insist on the inclusion of hockey in the future Games. Unfortunately the rest of the world does not feel as strongly on the question as India does. Barring a few countries like Germany, Holland, Denmark, England, Japan and New Zealand where the game is being fostered and encouraged to a certain extent, it is almost unknown in other parts of the world. Consequently they do not feel its absence from the list of the next World Games very much.

A NEW TOURNAMENT

It is, however, gratifying to note that some of those countries that are interested in the game like Holland, Denmark and Switzerland, have invited the Federation Internationale de Hockey to stage a special World Hockey Tournament in their countries. Holland has gone so far as to offer 50 per cent of the gate receipts to be distributed among the visiting countries. The International Federation having decided to hold the Tournament has called for entries. There was a suggestion that India being the Champion country should stage the competition. But having regard to the fact that the standard of world hockey is not very high, it was feared that it would not create sufficient enthusiasm in this country. Consequently, the proposal was likely to prove a financial failure. The suggestion was wisely dropped.

INDIA'S PARTICIPATION

The I.H.F. has decided to participate in the World Championship Tournament. Considering the fact that it will cost them about Rs. 50,000, they have resolved not to submit the final entry until they know definitely how much they will receive towards the expenses. I doubt if the contribution will be very substantial. In any case, I think India should participate in the Tournament. Being the Champion country she should not allow others to take her place by default. I hope the Council of the I.H.F. will strain every nerve to make India's participation in the Tournament possible in 1940.

FOREIGN VISITS

I am sure most people interested in Indian hockey will heave a sigh of relief at the decision of the I.H.F. not to invite any foreign team to India at present. For the last few months some interested parties were making insidious propaganda for inviting a British team to tour India next year. I am not at all against the proposal as such. But the question is who is to foot the bill? India cannot afford to do so. She would, however, be perfectly willing to entertain them on the same terms and conditions as the M.C.C. treats an Indian Cricket Team. If the British Hockey Association is anxious to send a team to India on an educational trip, the I.H.F. should render every possible assistance in that behalf. The only point in which they must be extremely guarded is the financial obligations of the tour. The Indian exchequer must not be taxed in any way.

FATE OF GWALIOR CUP

A question in which Bombay is particularly interested is the management of the Gwalior Cup which the I.H.F. ruled in favour of the B.P.H.A. when the W.I.F.A. took charge of hockey in Bombay a few years ago, they got possession of the Gwalior Cup, and they have been running it since. Last Season the B.P.H.A. wanted to run the tournament themselves but the Football Association refused to hand over the Cup to them. As a result, the B.P.H.A. raised another Cup and started the Bombay Presidency Championship Tournament on the lines of the Gawlior Cup. Finally they refused permission to the W.I.F.A. to run the Tournament. Needless to mention, this dispute increased the bad blood which already existed between these two Associations. Ultimately the All-India Body had to decide the issue. The B.P.H.A. being the controlling body for hockey in this presidency naturally got the verdict in its favour.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION

As I have often said in these columns, it is a matter of great pity that sporting institutions should be at loggerheads with one another, instead of working together wholeheartedly for the common cause. I do not wish to lay the blame at the door of the one side or the other. But the fact remains that cordial co-operation is lacking in almost every field of sport in this city—nay, the whole country. If feelings of unwholesome rivalry and jealousy persist, I do not know how Bombay and India can march towards progress with rapid strides. The condition of sport to-day is deplorable in all conscience. Every branch of it is severely handicapped in almost all respects. Hearty co-operation between all bodies alone can make the best out of the situation. Cannot some of the leading personalities of these Associations and the sporting life of Bombay take a hand in this matter and improve it?

NEW ZEALAND TOUR

The Manavadar State team came in for its share of congratulations and strictures at the hands of the I.H.F. for its New Zealand Tour. The congratulations were for its successful tour and the latter for its omission to submit the names of the players in time. It might be recalled that the I.H.F. had insisted that the players must be 'bona fide' members of the State Team. But the organisers of the tour went beyond the borders of the State and collected some players from outside. Of course this step helped to strengthen the side. But it was against the principle laid down by the I.H.F. Manavadar offered its apologies voluntarily for the omission and the matter ended there as far as the New Zealand tour was concerned. In the face of success such mistakes or omissions are easily forgotten. The I.H.F. should however be more strict in future and see that their orders are obeyed to the letter and spirit.

MR. ANTHONY EDEN (LEFT) AT THE ANNUAL CONGRESS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS, AT THE HOTEL WALDORF, ASTORIA, NEW YORK CITY, ON DEC. 9. The dinner was attended by 1,100 persons, among the most prominent American industrialists and business men. Mr. Eden spoke about "Democracy and the New World." His address was broadcast by 300 stations throughout the Western Hemisphere and to Europe. He said: "Despite the differences between England and the U. S. A. the people of both countries were committed to a belief in the rights of individuals and minorities, and to the principle of religious and racial tolerance. In a world where force is for many the only instrument of policy, the democracies must champion their ideals and their ideals and their faiths with equal strength or others which we abhor will take their place."

(Left to right): Mr. Eden and Mr. Charles R. Hook, President of the National Association of Manufacturers.

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Wanted a suitable match for my healthy, beautiful and accomplished daughter, aged 19 years of a respectable Jat Zamindar family studying for B.A. Communicate with photo to Vijai Singh, B.A., LL.B., Tehsildar, Sikandra Rao (Aligarh). (11162)

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MY SON

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Secure jobs enroll atonce Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel—Imparts expert training all commercial subjects—Fees moderate. (11202)

Important to Parents modern training for your children under expert European Lady's supervision "the Infant and primary classes", Adenwalla Mansion Chowpatty. (11197)

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Reliable Degrees in Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, Ayurvedic, Unani, **Dentistry, Optics** by Post. Half fees. Easy terms. Registrar, Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City. (11135)

Make Non-Voting For Local Bodies Penal

Satyamurti Emphasises Moral Of Mahatma's Dictum

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

The All-India Local Self-Government Conference concluded its three-day session this afternoon. At the invitation of Mysore delegates, the Conference agreed to hold its next session which meets after two years, in Mysore State.

BASIS OF "POORNA SWARAJ"

In his concluding remarks, Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M.L.A., (Central) emphasised the primary function of the local bodies namely, to provide elementary education, drainage, health, water supply and so many other civic benefits for the people entrusted to their charge and he had no doubt if that was honestly and faithfully done they would be advancing a great deal towards their goal of "Poorna Swaraj". First and foremost was that those who came forward to undertake public service should be disinterested above corruption, and communalism so that they could serve their cities and towns efficiently.

MAHATMA'S DICTUM

In this connection Mr. Satyamurthi drew attention to the article recently published by Mahatma Gandhi, in which he had suggested conservancy and such other menial work should not be considered derogatory for anyone to do. It might not have been given to them, lesser beings, to rise to that height but the moral to be drawn was that they must not be content with mere discussion of municipal problems but must take active and practical interest, however small or unimportant in the health, sanitation and beauty of the cities, towns and villages. One aim of these local bodies should be to see that they gave the full sixteen annas worth of service to the tax-payer.

"CRIMINAL" SYSTEM MUST GO

Among other things they must first and foremost eliminate corruption, and always work for a purposeful municipal programme. The local bodies ought to get control and run all utility services such as providing good milk supply, electric supply, water supply, etc., and in short must do away with granting of licences, which system he considered was criminal

Mr. Satyamurthi was an optimist and he believed that freedom for India was coming sooner than was expected. They must know how to run their own administrations. He hoped public leaders would work without fear or favour and without bias between communities and work for the commonweal (Cheers.)

JOINT ELECTORATES

Some important resolutions were discussed and passed at the Local Self-Government Conference to-day.

Mr. V. S. Divekar moved a resolution recommending to various Provincial Governments and Indian States to introduce the system of Joint Electorates with Adult Franchise and with reservation of seats for minorities, wherever demanded, in all Local Self-Governing Institutions in India

Opposition to passing such a resolution was voiced by some Muslim members Mr M. A. Khalique from Karachi said the question of Joint Electorates was an All-India problem and it was better that they left the problem to be decided by "major wrestlers." Mr. Zuberi from Delhi supported this view.

The President explained that he was fully aware of the major communal problem in India, but he thought a vote on this resolution at the Conference would be good from the point of view of the future welfare of the local bodies. He appealed to Muslim friends to forget the political conflict and not to complicate the issue by considerations of an All-India nature.

The resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority.

ABOLISH NOMINATIONS

The Conference by another resolution urged discontinuance of the system of nominations to local bodies entirely.

Opposition was raised to a resolution making voting at local bodies elections compulsory and except in unavoidable circumstances such as absence from home and sickness, making non-voting penal and imposing a fine not exceeding five rupees for the offence.

The President remarked that it no doubt introduced a "revolutionary change" but he thought such a system might do away with coercion and other corruptions at elections and also reduce expenses.

The resolution was carried by 39 votes to 20.—A. P.

MURDER AT PAREL CHAWLS

BOMBAY: Saturday.

A gruesome murder was perpetrated last night at 10-30 in the B.B. & C.I. Rly. Chawls, Carrol Road, Parel.

It is alleged that Ramachandra Chokhu, a youth, occupying a common tenement with his uncle, lured his cousin Lokhubai Krishna and his brother's wife Hirabai, to a secluded room in the flat, on the pretext that they were wanted by some member of the family.

When they entered the room, it is stated, he bolted the door, and straightaway started stabbing both the women, who were completely trapped and had not the ghost of a chance to escape.

Lokhubai died on the spot. Hirabai was found lying unconscious on the floor in a pool of blood when the door was forced open by the neighbours, who rushed to the spot on hearing shrieks and cries for help.

As the neighbours were attending to the wounded not knowing what the matter was, the assailant, it is said, managed to abscond.

Hirabai was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital in a precarious condition.

PATHETIC STORY AT INQUEST

A pathetic story was narrated at the Bombay Coroner's Court, on Saturday morning at the inquest on the victim of the outrage.

The inquest was adjourned for further Police investigation till January 19.

The suspect Ramchandra is at large

(LATER).—From inquiries made at night in the K.E.M. Hospital it is gathered that Hirabai also succumbed to her injuries on Saturday evening.

Latest 'Lost Trade With India' Stunt!

Protest Against High Tariff Walls

Threat Of Lancashire Entirely Boycotting Indian Cotton

LONDON, DEC. 31.

LANCASHIRE'S LOST TRADE WITH INDIA IS THE SUBJECT OF AN ARTICLE IN THE "OLDHAM CHRONICLE" BY MR. FRANK PLATT, MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE LANCASHIRE COTTON CORPORATION. HE POINTS OUT THAT THE LANCASHIRE DELEGATIONS VISITED INDIA WITH HOPES OF SATISFACTORY NEGOTIATIONS, BUT RETURNED WITH NOTHING BUT AN INJUNCTION TO SHOW GOODWILL TO INDIA.

"Indians have retained high tariffs against us in order to bolster up the great profits secured by the imposition and a terribly low wage basis. They suggested that our inefficiency is the cause of our inability to compete, although we have to get behind the tariff walls after having borne the cost of production at a far higher wage-level and paid all the necessary charges for despatch and transport of goods for about 7,000 miles.

The necessity for tariff, in addition to these charges proves our efficiency rather than otherwise. The political strength of the Bombay cotton industry is the main cause of our bad deal with India. They have scared the Government by "the political consideration." Our loyalty and desire to avoid causing complications have been relied upon and fine words have quietened us.

"However when the same people are beginning to exploit their peculiarly favoured position by exporting their sweated products to our other markets in the Empire without facing duties, Lancashire will become roused and forcing herself forward as 'political consideration' it is not impossible we will yet see Lancashire refusing to use Indian cotton at all. I am quite satisfied that complete substitution could be arranged, which would result in the elimination of Indian cotton imports entirely, if that undesirable course is necessary to ensure fair treatment of Lancashire goods by Indian interests. It might not be easy, but it might be arranged, if a duel is to take place.—Reuter.

Hutton And Paynter Dismissed Cheap

Gibb And Hammond In Good Third Wicket Partnership In Second Test

England (1st Innings) ..... 131 For 2 Wkts.

CAPETOWN, Dec. 31.

In the Second Test between England and South Africa, there was no play before lunch owing to heavy rain since midnight. It was raining slightly at 11-30 a.m.

After a couple of inspections of the ground, play commenced in the Second Test Match between England and South Africa at 15-30 in the presence of 4,000 spectators. The wicket was surrounded by damp patches.

England won the toss again, but made a disastrous start losing two wickets in the first 30 minutes.

Hutton and Gibb opened England's innings. Hutton was bowled by Gordon for 17 (23/1). Paynter took his place, but was beaten by an off-break from Langton when he had scored a single run (30/2). Gibb was then batting with ten. There was no tea interval.

THIRD WICKET STAND.

Hammond joined Gibb While Gibb was dour, Hammond after a shaky start taking 20 minutes before scoring, played in fine style with his characteristic drives. The batsmen retrieved the position and sent up the hundred of the innings, when it had lasted 120 minutes.

Gibb, reached his individual 50 in 127 minutes, having hit then two fours The partnership yielded 100 runs in 112 minutes. Gibb and Hammond were batting with 56 and 54 respectively with the total 131 for two at close.

Scores:—

ENGLAND FIRST INNINGS.

Hutton, b Gordon	.....	17
Paynter, b Langton	.....	1
Gibb, not out	.....	56
Hammond, not out	.....	54
Extras	.....	3
Total (for two)	.....	131

TERRORISTS' BOYCOTT COLLAPSES

Jerusalem Free From Curfew

JERUSALEM, Dec. 31.

Thousands of Arab villagers and townsmen queuing in front of the temporary office, in the past week, to obtain military identity cards, strikingly proved the complete collapse of terrorists' boycott.

Although the British troops are gradually tightening their control, it is being found difficult to capture individual terroists in towns, who shoot victims and disappear in the labyrinth of alleyways.

The people of Jerusalem are tonight enjoying the relaxation of the curfew restrictions, to celebrate the arrival of the New Year. —Reuter.

Horniman's Health

150 C. C. Of Blood Transfused: Reaction Favourable

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The services of Dr. R. V. Sathe, a well-known heart specialist, were requisitioned last night for medical consultation in connection with the health of Mr. B. G. Horniman.

After a thorough examination Dr. Sathe reported that Mr. Horniman suffered from Anaemia, and that blood-transfusion was absolutely necessary. His pulse and respiration were almost normal, and the general functioning of the internal organism was sound. All that he required was a sufficiently large supply of blood.

Dr. R. M. Bhoir and Dr. U. B. Narayan Rao, who were in constant attendance on him since yesterday morning, left his residence after midnight, after giving all necessary instructions.

Blood-transfusion was carried out this morning by Dr. K. T. Gajjar, the well-known Pathologist, assisted by Dr. U. B. Narayan Rao and Dr. R. M. Bhoir.

Mr. C. D. Hanchard of the Salvation Army was the Donor, 150 C.C. (little over half pound) of blood was transfused.

The reaction was very favourable, and it is expected that there will be considerable improvement in the next two or three days.

BOMBAY: 5 p.m.

After blood-transfusion there was a slight rise in temperature. He is having profuse perspiration.

SUNDAY (1 a.m.)

SOUND SLEEP

After profuse perspiration fever went down.

Thereafter he had sound sleep. At 9 p.m. he was given milk after which he slept again.

While we went to press he was having sound sleep.

Arbitrary Deprivation Of Equal Opportunity And Fair Treatment

U. S. Protest To Japan Against Restrictions On Movements Of U. S. Nationals

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.

The United States note to Japan declares that in the light of facts and experience the United States is impelled to reaffirm the opinion that the imposition of restrictions on the movements and activities of American nationals placed Japanese interests in a preferred position and is, therefore, unquestionably discriminatory in effect, against legitimate American interests.

UNJUST AND UNWARRANTED

Referring to matters like exchange control, compulsory currency circulation, tariff revision and monopolistic promotion in China, the note continues that such restrictions and measures are unjust and unwarranted and contrary to the provisions binding international agreements. The people and the Government of the United States cannot assent to the establishment by a third country of a regime, which will arbitrarily deprive them of long established rights of equal opportunity and fair treatment, which are legally and justly theirs. Fundamental principles, like equality of opportunity are not subject to nullification by unilateral affirmation.

The note bluntly rejects Japan's "New Order" in the Far East, and states that the United States reserves all American rights in China. It states in plain but a friendly fashion that the United States does not admit any need or warrant for one Power to constitute itself as the repository authority and agent of the destiny in areas not under its sovereignty.

WANTED OPEN DOOR

Finally, the note announces that the United States is prepared to negotiate the changing of treaties affecting China, but emphasises that it will not tolerate Japan's effort to supersede principles of equal opportunity and open door. It is authoritatively indicated that the note will be America's final note to Japan on the Chinese question.

Republicans' Strong Attack

SARAGOSSA, Dec 30.

It is admitted here that the Republicans counterattacked strongly in all southern sectors yesterday, according to report, using militiamen drawn from reserves held ready to defend Borjas Blancas, but it is claimed that nationalist machineguns repulsed the attacks.—Reuter.

THE

"Bombay Chronicle"

WISHES ALL ITS READERS

A Happy New Year

LIBERALS TO OPPOSE FEDERATION

But Not To Support Move For "Any Form Of Mass C. D."

Secret Negotiations Between Viceroy And Princes Condemned

The Liberal Party's uncompromising hostility to the Federal Scheme as embodied in the Government of India Act of 1935, and its determination to checkmate it by constitutional means formed the outstanding topic of discussion at the 20th Sessions of the National Liberal Federation held on Saturday evening at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, the Hon. Mr. P. N. Sapru presiding.

The delegates, coming from different parts of India, deliberated on several important issues including reform in the Indian States, defence, economic development, educational reform and the separation of the Executive from the Judiciary. Most of the speakers paid compliments to the successful working of the Congress Ministries but deprecated the manner in which the Working Committee of the Congress tried to impose its will and decisions on the provincial Ministries. The sessions concluded with an eloquent appeal from the President to make the party a strong and live organisation so that it might be in a position to fight the Fascist tendencies outside and inside India

RESOLUTION ON FEDERATION

The most important resolution of the day, namely, on Federation was moved by Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh. The resolution was as follows:

"The National Liberal Federation reiterates its opinion that the Constitution, especially as regards the Centre, as embodied in the Government of India Act 1935, is utterly unsatisfactory and in several respects retrograde.

"While the National Liberal Federation accepts a federal form of government for India as the only natural ideal for our country, the Federation considers that vital changes are required in the form of the Federation as laid down in the Act especially in the direction of

(a) clearing up the position of the Princes and securing the subjects of States the right of election of States' representatives.

(b) doing away with the safeguards regarding monetary policy and commercial discrimination.

(c) introducing direct elections for the members of the Federal Assembly by the Provinces, and

(d) making the Constitution sufficiently elastic so as to enable India to attain Dominion Status within a reasonable period of time.

"The National Liberal Federation considers that the present position when there is an irresponsible government in the centre coupled with responsible governments in the Provinces is altogether untenable and earnestly urges on Parliament to make immediate changes in the Federal part of the Constitution so as to make it generally acceptable.

"The Federation is further of opinion that these modifications are essential for the successful working of the Federal Constitution.

Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, in an eloquent speech, made out a strong case for the amendment of the Government of India Act, as the Federal part of it was unwholly unsatisfactory and in several respects retrograde. Vital changes, he said, should be made in it to make it acceptable to the Indian public. He stoutly challenged the notion that it was impossible for Parliament to amend the Act. The argument that parties in India were divided on several points in the Act, he said, was not convincing, as there were many vital points on which all the parties, including the Congress, the Liberals and the Muslim League were united.

INTOLERABLE

The present position, according to him was intolerable, and it was as anomalous as it was undesirable. He could not, however, appreciate the intransigent language of the Muslim League resolution on the subject. The Liberal Party had not decided as to what form the opposition should take in case Federation was to be imposed on India but he was emphatic in asserting that the Party would oppose any form of Mass Civil Disobedience. On the whole, he thought the Congress Ministries had worked well. He, however, thought that in view of the growing communal feelings especially in U.P. some sort of settlement must be arrived at.

Dr G. S Mahajani, Mr. B. N. Gokhale, Mr. L. G. Sabnis and Mr. N. M Joshi spoke in favour of the resolution.

TAKE PEOPLE INTO CONFIDENCE

Mr. Joshi was disposed to think that the Government of India Act showed distrust of the Indian people. He entered a strong protest against the negotiations now going on between the Viceroy and the Princes about Federation behind the back of the Indian public, and hoped that the Government would take the people into confidence before any decisions were arrived at.

The following resolution was then moved by Dr R. P. Paranjpye:—

"(i) The National Liberal Federation of India notes with satisfaction that in all the Provinces, Provincial Autonomy consistently advocated by the Liberal Patry, is being worked on constitutional lines without any undue interference so far from the Governors, and trusts that this atmosphere will continue and soon lead to the establishment of complete Autonomy in the Provinces.

"(ii) The Federation strongly deprecates the manner in which the Working Committee of the Congress Party has tried to impose its will and decisions on the provincial ministries in provinces where that Party has formed ministries. Such interference is calculated very seriously to hinder the growth of a healthy democratic system of government of the country".

Dr. Pranjpye observed that on the whole the Congress Ministries had done, well, but it seemed to him that many of their measures were dictated by hurry, without any study of the attendant circumstances. In spite of best intentions, it was not possible to tackle all subjects at the same time. Continuing, he said: "If Congressmen were entitled to abuse as when we were in power, we throw back the same abuse to-day." He condemned the tendency on the part of the High Command in interfering in day-to-day administration, and added: "Eeveybody takes train to Wardha to find out what the High Command suggests on various problems". He did not object to a uniform line of policy but local differences and conditions must be taken into account.

"GROWING DICTATORSHIP"

He admitted that the Congress Ministries, as a whole, had done well, but protested against the growing sense of dictatorship of the Congress High Command. The resolution after being supported was duly passed.

SEPARATE EXECUTIVE FROM JUDICIARY

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, moved the following resolution regarding the separation of the Executive from the Judiciary:—

(a) The National Liberal Federation of India places on record its great disappointment at and protest against the manner in which the several Provincial Governments including those where the Congress Party has formed ministries, have tried to shelve the question of the separation of the Executive and the Judiciary. The National Congress, from its very inception, had been always insisting on this reform, and it is surprising that the Congress ministries should have shown themselves so apathetic, and in some cases even antagonistic, towards all suggestions in favour of the separation of the Executive and the Judiciary. The Federation commends the public that it should not rest until this overdue reform is carried out.

(b) The Federation views with concern the tendency on the part of some of the Congress ministries arbitrarily to interfere with judicial decisions under the garb of using discretionary powers vested in them under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Why, he asked, was the Congress Government fighting shy of this necessary reform demanded by them for the last 50 years? Meeting the argument of some Congressmen that now that they had a majority in the legislature there was no need for such a reform, the Liberal leader stated that the argument was absurd and futile. He would go to the length of saying that the need for such a reform was greater in a popular Government, for liberty of subjects was far more important than anything else in a self-governing country.

One of the speakers characterised the Congress hesitation regarding the measure as an attempt to strengthen the Congress party and added: "We have seen gamblers released on parole, murderers and others let off from jail."

EDUCATIONAL REFORM

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar moved a resolution on educational reform stating that while welcoming a reorganisation of the educational system, the Federation viewed with concern the tendency to curtail the opportunities for receiving higher education. The resolution urged that nothing should be done to restrict arbitrary admission to the universities or to check the growth of higher education.

PREMIER CONGRATULATED

The Vice-Chancellor, stated that it was most distressing for those, in charge of educational system to be told that the grants would be curtailed. He, however, congratulated the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, on spending more money on education than the previous Government.

Mr. M. D. Altekar, speaking in support of the resolution, stated that the Wardha scheme proposed to be self-supporting, but he thought no education worth the name could be made self-supporting. He said, that education was not "a share-bazar", not a money-making proposition. He emphasised the cultural side of educational system.

Reform in Indian states also formed part of the discussions and resolutions were passed by which the Federation reaffirmed its complete sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of the Indian State subjects for civil and political liberties. The resolution also urged the rulers to concede to their subjects without delay the right of security of person and property, liberty of speech, press and freedom of association and other things.

DEFENCE PROBLEM

An omnibus resolution on the problem of defence was then discussed. The resolution, among other things, deprecated the exclusion of Indians from the Chatfield Committee, demanded the rapid nationalisation of the defence forces and advocated the removal of provincial and communal restrictions regarding recruitment to the army and to take steps to make India self-reliant in the matter of defence.

The resolution also asked the Government to undertake a more systematic organisation of air-raid precaution measures.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, remarked that in view of the British naval supremacy in the Mediterranean being challenged, India had to rely on its own resources for its defence.

Military recruitment should, he said, be broad-based so as to include different communities and provinces. India, he thought, was vulnerable to air-attacks. Hence she should be prepared. He was of the opinion that within ten years, India could be self-supporting in regard to manufacture of aeroplanes and equipment of arms.

Resolutions on the appointment of civilians as Governors and Judges on Indians Overseas and economic development were also adopted.

PRESIDENT'S APPEAL TO STRENGTHEN PARTY

The President, in his concluding remarks, made a moving appeal to those present to make the party strong and independent. The Liberal party, he said, had been the thought centre of political India, and it had also been the centre of dispassionate criticism on all public questons. He condemned the excessive rigidity and conservation of the Government of India Act and thought it his duty to warn the Government of the development if Federation was imposed on the country against the wishes of the people. The Government, he said, must realise the strength of feeling in the country. He regretted that the recent Viceregal pronouncement held out no hopes of immediate revision of the Act, and he was sure that the country would appreciate a generous response from the Government. It was necessary, he said, that pressure should be exercised on the Indian States, so that they should send in only elected representatives to the Federal Assembly. The Federal

(Continued on page 37)

Skoda Will Pass Into German Hands

London Newspaper Correspondent's Assertion

LONDON, Dec. 30.

THE SUGGESTION THAT THE SKODA ARMAMENT WORKS MAY BECOME SUBSIDIARY TO KRUPPS IS MADE BY THE CITY CORRESPONDENT OF THE "EVENING STANDARD", WHO BELIEVED THAT THE ANGLO-CZECHOSLOVAK AND PRAGUE CREDIT BANK, WHO PURCHASED FRENCH HOLDING IN SKODA, IS MERELY ACTING AS AN INTERMEDIARY, AND DECLARES THAT THE "CONTROL OF SKODA WILL ULTIMATELY BE SOLD TO GERMANY".—Reuter.

FUTURE OF SKODA WORKS

BERLIN, Dec. 31.

No hint is yet forthcoming that Germany has any intention of taking over the French share in the Skoda works; but there is a likelihood that Krupps or other big German industrial concerns will come in closer connection with the Skoda in view of the changed political relations between Germany and Czechoslovakia.—Reuter's Special.

MICA WORKERS ON STRIKE

GIRIDIH, Dec. 30.

The workers of all mica factories of Giridih numbering about 150 have gone on strike as a protest against the arrest of Mr. Sarat Chandra Patnaik, President of the Mica Mine Workers' Union, under sections 107, 117 and 188, I.P.C in connection with the strike in a mica factory.

Armed police force is understood to have been requisitioned from Hazaribagh

Mr. Patnaik is now in prison awaiting his trial on January 4 next.—United Press

Hitler's Plan For Naval Parity

Demands For Equality In Submarine Tonnage

LONDON, Dec. 30.

It is learned in London that Germany has notified Britain of her intention to exercise her right under the Anglo-German Naval Agreement to build a total tonnage of submarines equal to the total of British submarine tonnage. Discussion in that connection is proceeding in Berlin in accordance with the terms of the Agreement.

It will be recalled that the Anglo-German Agreement, while limiting Germany to 35 per cent of Britain's general naval tonnage and 45 per cent of Britain's submarine tonnage, gave Germany the right, if she considered the circumstances necessitated, to build up to full British submarine tonnage, but laid down that such increase should only be made after a friendly discussion between the two governments.

What Are The Circumstances?

It is understood that a part of the task of the British mission will be to seek information about the nature of the circumstances to which, in the German view, has necessitated the increase in submarine tonnage. It is hoped that, as a result of the conversations, Germany will agree to meet Britain on various points which the British delegation is putting forward

The British submarine tonnage is at present about 70,000, whereas Germany is believed to have about 25,000. The increase in the submarine tonnage will necessitate adjustment in the respective tonnages in other categories in order that Germany's total fleet tonnage will remain 35 per cent of Britain's.

It is understood that the discussions in Berlin will also deal with the armament of the new German cruisers.—Reuter.

Germany's Decision To Build Submarines

LONDON, Dec. 31.

A Foreign Office communique on Germany's announcement of her decision to build submarines on a parity with Great Britain states that a meeting between the British and German representatives took place on December 30th at the German Ministry of Marine. The communique adds that the conversations were held in a most friendly atmosphere and that representatives of the two Governments expressed their views on the points at issue. The German Government will in due course give a definite reply in writing.

Although nothing is officially known of Germany's decision following the Berlin conversations, says Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent, there does not appear to be any ground to suppose that Germany will modify her intention to build up submarine parity with Britain.

Vice-Admiral Cunningham, the head of the British Mission to Germany, returned to London by air, and will prepare the report on the Berlin discussions for submission to the Foreign Office. This will be communicated to Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax, both of whom are holidaying in Yorkshire. It is presumed that during the discussions the British Government asked for the reasons of the German desire to build more submarines.—Reuter's Special.

Herr Hitler.

German-U. S. Relations

"Nearing To Complete Deadlock"

BERLIN: Dec. 30.

Following the inspired statement about German-American relations an order has apparently been given to the Press to resume its attacks on America.

To-morrow's leader in "Voelkische Beobachter," circulated in advance, declares that the fact that the State Department tries to give a semblance of justice to Mr. Icke's spiteful vituperation throws a characteristic light on the development of American-German relations under the present regime at Washington.

The setback in Lima may cause bitterness.

America seems to want to divert the blame from themselves by new invective against Germany. it is clear that Washington desires a crisis in American-German relations just as the Congress meets in order to find a pretext for making the American people understand the necessity of gigantic armaments.

The suggestion that a breach of German-American relations was possible as a sequel to to-day's Press outburst is decisively rejected by well-informed quarters, where it was added that the campaign against America was held up for a week so as not to disturb Christmas in Germany and America.

WASHINGTON: State Department officials refuse to comment on the German inspired statement on German-American relations, but well-informed quarters consider that the statement brings the relations nearer to a complete deadlock.—Reuter.

Hitler Says He Is God's Chosen

"None Of The So-Called Democratic Statesmen Have Half As Much Right To Speak In The Name Of People As I"

BERLIN, Dec. 31.

Herr Hitler, in a proclamation issued from Berchtesgaden, has defined the tasks before Germany in 1939 as follows:—

Firstly, the training of the people towards National Socialist unity;

Secondly, the expansion and strengthening of armed forces;

Thirdly, the execution of the Four-Year Plan and the economic incorporation of the New Reich territories.

1938, Most Eventful Year

Herr Hitler declared that 1938 was the most eventful year in the history of the nation for many centuries.

"In the past twelve months we succeeded in solving the greatest problem of our foreign political position. Looking back, the conclusion of this richest harvest in our history, I am filled with profound gratitude to Providence and the party. If Lord God enabled this work to be performed the Party was his tool, my gratitude, all, is addressed to the German people who, by their marvellous attitude, contributed substantially towards depriving the world of the last hope for a revival of old German weakness.

None of the so-called democratic statesmen has half as much right to speak in the name of his people as I.

My particular gratitude is addressed to hundreds of thousands who surrounded the western front with a wall of armour and concrete, which no power in the world will ever be able to break. The obligations arising from our friendship with Italy are clear and cannot be broken.

Our understanding of the historical role of Sgr. Mussolini in the preserving of peace in the past year compels us to feel profound gratitude, but we also thank other statesmen who undertook to seek and find with us ways leading to a peaceful solution of the questions which were not to be postponed.

In the far-flung states of the world our political attitude is conditioned by the Anti-Comintern Pact.

Finally, we have only one desire—that it may be possible in the coming year to contribute to the general appeasement. May Grace of God accompany the German people in their road of fate.—Reuter.

LONDON COMMENT ON GERMAN DEMAND

LONDON, Dec. 31.

All newspapers give prominence to the German naval proposals. Editorials point out that the Anglo-German Treaty gave Germany the right of equality in submarine tonnage if a situation arose which made it necessary.

The "Times" says: It will be a disappointment that abstention which was taken as a contribution to general tranquillity can no longer be maintained for, although Britain can regard with equanimity the German naval increases to which it agreed in advance, they may have a more disturbing influence, elsewhere and even provoke similar increases in other navies leading to the resumption of competitive naval building.—Reuter.

IT'S ALL STRANGE COINCIDENCE!

LONDON, Dec. 30

The rumours that there is any political significance to the fact that Lord Halifax, Mr. Chamberlain and Mr Eden all are at present in different parts of Yorkshire were described as "absurd" by Lord Halifax tonight. He said, "as far as I know the Premier is not visiting me while he is in Yorkshire." Lord Halifax also denied the rumour that a representative of Herr Hitler is expected to visit him in Yorkshire.—Reuter.

REBEL 'PLANES BROUGHT DOWN

But Republicans Admit "Nationalist" Gains

BARCELONA: Dec. 31.

A communique describing the naval engagement, off Gibraltar, says that four insurgent minelayers, Auxiliary Cruisers, torpedo boats and Canarias had maintained a blockade protected by searchlights and batteries installed by the Germans at Algeciras and Ceuta.

When "Jose Luis Diez" emerged, several of these ships attacked her.

The communique claims that one minelayer was sunk and another of the same type was seriously damaged by a ramming manoeuvre.

"Jose Luis Diez's" machinery was hit and although the damage is not serious, the destroyer could not continue to navigate and was obliged to run aground.

NATIONALIST ADVANCES

A Barcelona communique admits further Nationalist advances in Tremp, Balaguer and Lower Segre Sectors. It claims that several Nationalist 'planes were brought down in air battles.

1,700 PRISONERS CAPTURED

A Salamanca cable states: The capture of further 1,700 prisoners and a number of villages is claimed in a night communique.

It is also claimed that two Republican cruisers and one destroyer were damaged in an air-raid on Cartagena.—Reuter.

NO COMPENSATION, SAYS FRANCO TO BRITAIN

LONDON, Dec. 31.

It is learned in unofficial circles in London that General Franco's reply to British Government with regard to the damage to the British ships declares that the payment of compensation for the damage was never intended and never mentioned.

A message from Burgos states: It is understood that the reply points out that if, in the bombing of ports and military objectives, the British ships had been hit they were not the object of deliberate attacks. It declares that the appointment of a commission to investigate the bombing is unnecessary as it would only prove that the bombing was not deliberate.

The reply adds that if any losses at all are to be paid for to the British shipowners they should not be paid until the hostilities in Spain have ceased.—Reuter.

REPUBLICANS' SURPRISE REPLY

BARCELONA:—A surprise counter-offensive, which Republican troops started at 10-30 a.m. on Friday south of Lerida, is moving parallel to the Segre river in the direction of Sarroca, a key road junction less than three miles from the Republican frontline. Should Sarroca fall, Republicans would control communications behind the Italian divisions which are now thrusting towards Borjas Blancas, and which, according to Republican accounts, are in grave danger of isolation.

Communications in the area favour Republicans whose right flank is protected by defences along the Segre. The Nationalists are exposed to the counter-attack. From the direction of Granadella, and Republicans have a strong position on the other flank of the Nationalist salient.—Reuter.

PRAJA MANDAL FOR LIMBDI

People's Demands To Be Formulated On New Year Day

RAJKOT, Dec. 31

A Praja Mandal has been inaugurated in Limbdi State. About three thousand people have enrolled themselves as members.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kathiawar Political Conference will be held at Limbdi on January 1. Darbar Gopaldas and other leaders are expected to attend.

It is learnt that the meeting will formulate demands to be presented to the ruler of Limbdi by the Limbdi Praja Mandal.—A.P.

REPUBLICANS TAKEN BY SURPRISE

SARAGOSSA Dec. 31

Genl. Franco's headquarters claim that nationalist troops, advancing today from Granadella, captured the town of Bobera and established a bridge-head across the River Canas, while troops, which broke the Republican Front before the Balaguer Bridgehead, are advancing towards Camarasa District despite the temperature which is below the freezing point.

It is claimed that the nationalist advance here closed a pocket six miles deep and four miles wide in which many Republicans were taken by surprise and captured. It is also claimed that the nationalists cut the Benavent-Seodeurgal Road and now hold all power stations in Lerida province and control over half the total of Spanish hydro-electric power.—Reuter.

FRENCH FIGHTERS IN SPAIN

Chamber Grants "Amnesty" For Breach Of Recruiting Laws

PARIS, Dec. 30.

The Chamber passed a Bill granting full amnesty to those, who owing to their having been "detained" in Spain have not responded to the Recruiting Laws since July 1936. During the debate, which at times was acrid, M. Valentin, Deputy for Frontier Department, Meurthe Moselle, said that he respected the courage of men who had gone to fight in Spain but it should not be forgotten that there were 30,000 Frenchmen in Spain at the time of the September crisis which meant that France might have been deprived of two divisions, had there been mobilisation. Several deputies spoke strongly against the proposal that the men concerned should not be liable to imprisonment under Martial Law. M. Fuchs, Alsatian Deputy, asked: "Why should Alsace be 100 per cent. mobilised to Mount Guard on Rhine, while these so-called heroes of the Popular Front go for a promenade in Spain? Frenchmen should reserve themselves for the defence of their country."

The remark was greeted with lively interruptions from the Left.—Reuter.

Fate Of "Jose Luis Diez"

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 30.

It is learned unofficially that "Jose Luis Diez", which is at present ashore on Eastern Beach, Catalan Bay, on British territory will shortly be interned at Gibraltar. An armed guard of British soldiers is now mounted aboard the warship and the dockyard tug 'Rambler' is alongside.

It is reliably learned that the departure of "Jose Luis Diez" was signalled to Nationalist warships by rockets fired by Gen. Franco's secret agents ashore.—Reuter.

FOUR CREW KILLED, 11 WOUNDED

Toll Of Gibraltar Naval Battle

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 30.

An official announcement regarding engagement states that four crew of "Jose Luis Diez" were killed and 11 wounded, one of the latter later dying in hospital. It adds that officers and crew will be detained under guard in the military detention barracks at Gibraltar.

Reuter understands that the dead will be buried in sea from British destroyer. Captain of the "Jose Luis Diez" and four ratings will attend the service. It is not yet ascertained what casualties were sustained by Nationalist warships, which took part in the encounter.

Reuter is officially informed that British guns on the rock were not used for any purpose, during the engagement. Dockyard tug "Moorhill" is now attempting to refloat "Jose Luis Diez" preparatory to towing it to Gibraltar harbour.

Many Gibraltar residents have also gone to the old village of Catalan Bay to see the stranded destroyer.—Reuter.

GIBRALTER NAVAL ENGAGEMENT

LONDON, Dec. 30.

A Nationalist semi-official statement regarding the Gibraltar naval engagement mentions only Nationalist mine-layer and gunboat "volcano" as being engaged on the Nationalist side. The statement makes no mention of casualties.

A Lloyds' message from Gibraltar giving the details of the engagement declares: "No Nationalist vessel was sunk or hit".—Reuter.

A. I. HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL CONFERENCE

Dr. R. R. Thakar's Presidential Address

Dr. R. R. Thakar delivering his presidential address at the 7th Annual Session of the all-India Homoeopathic Medical Conference held at Navsari on December 31 said:

It is a matter of great joy to me to stand before you and make you aware of the activities being pursued by the International body of Homoeopaths, who are trying their level best and looking to this, we have to learn to be for ourselves by sending more representations there, which would help our cause every year. They can bring pressure upon our Government to recognise us and hence according to the proverb 'Heaven helps those who help Themselves' we have to help ourselves and fight for our own legitimate rights by drawing the prompt attention of our Congress Government.

Homoeopathic medical education in India is as important as Ayurvedic, Unani and Allopathic systems. Allopathic and Homoeopathic systems in America and Germany are being encouraged.

The science of Homoeopathy has been adopted by several of allopathic physicians in Bombay. There are a number of Homoeopathic Medical Associations all over the world.

I appeal to all Homoeopaths and Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners to stand united and fight for their legitimate rights, and secure State recognition.

Hungary Will Maintain Her Independence

Dr. Imredy Announces Govt.'s Foreign Policy For New Year

BUDAPEST, Dec. 30.

"Hungary will maintain her independence while continuing her foreign policy based on the Rome-Berlin Axis", declared Dr. Imredy in a speech announcing the Government's policy for the New Year. He referred gratefully to the support of the two friendly powers, leading to a million Hungarians returning to their motherland, and that Hungary's foreign policy was bound to the Axis powers on account of their "invaluable support in the diplomatic campaign in the recent months".

Referring to internal policy he said that no sabotage would hinder the execution of the racial programme.—Reuter.

NO SURRENDER TO FASCIST CLAIM

Tunis Nationalists Stand By France

MARSEILLES, Dec. 31.

The leader of Destour (Tunis Nationalist Party) who is at present in prison in Tunis on a charge of sedition, made a declaration rejecting the Italian territorial claims on Tunis and proclaiming that Destour sides with France against Italy.

The proclamation was brought to France by Barrister Barton who went to Tunis to defend four Destour women charged with uttering seditious slogans. It has been forwarded to M. Daladier.—Reuter.

BRITISH UNEMPLOYED MUST NOT STARVE

Unique Demonstration On London's Fire Monument

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Six men, members of the national unemployed workers movement, climbed the 360 steps of London's great Fire Monument at midday, barricaded the door, and unfurled a large banner from the heights. Black lettering on a white background said "The unemployed must not starve in 1939". Huge crowds gathered in the city to watch the demonstration. Police arrived, forced the entrance and ejected the men after they had been in possession of the monument for nearly half an hour

The men had each paid 3d. entrance fee and climbed the monument steps singly, the banner being hidden beneath the leader's clothing.—Reuter.

'AXE' ON LEAGUE EXPENDITURE

GENEVA, Dec. 30.

Drastic cuts in the League of Nation's expenditure for the coming year are recommended by the League's Budgetary Economy Committee, which states that the budget will have to be cut by £27,000.

The Committee also states that the system of fifteen autonomous League Departments is uneconomical and recommends that they be formed into three groups—Politics, Disarmament and Minorities—Economics and Finance and Hygienic Problems.—Reuter.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Shud 11, 1995
Muslim: Jiltad 9, 1357
Parsi: Tir 28, 1308
Hightide: 6-24 20-35
Lowtide: 0-32 13-40
Sunrise: 7h. 12m.
Sunset: 6h. 13m.
New Year Day.

Monday, January 2.

Public Holiday. Banks closed.

Tuesday, January 3.

Rent Enquiry Committee Council Hall, 12-30 p.m.

B. P. C. C.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Monday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. V. S. Sohoni will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

"HAVE-A-HEART" FETE AND EXHIBITION

"Have-A-Heart" Fete and Exhibition will be open every evening from 5 p.m. upto midnight.

BOMBAY CITY AMBULANCE CORPS

Free First-Aid and Ambulance Service Station wil be open to-day (Sunday) and to-morrow (Monday) between 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. at Union High School Building 205 Khetwadi Main Road.

BALKAN-JI-BARI

Boys and Girls of Khar, Bandra and Vile Parle local branches of Balkan-Ji-Bari—the All-India Children's Association will go to visit the B. J. Children's Home at Matunga, to-day (Sunday) at 9-15 a.m. to wish the inmates a Happy New Year.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

That "National Planning cannot procede National Emancipation" is the subject for a public debate to be held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. Mr. P. N. Waikar will move the proposition while Mr. S. Wadhwani will lead the opposition.

'F' WARD D. C. C.

To-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. there will be National Flag Salutation ceremony at Lal Baug on Ganesh Maidan in Ganesh Gally by Mr. S. K. Patil, the Secretary of the B. P. C. C., when he will deliver a speech on the subject "National Flag and Discipline to be observed by the people who have joined Congress." Thereafter Mr. Patil will open the Congress Municipal Election Propaganda Centre of No. 14 constituency (Lal Baug, Parel).

SUPPORT CONGRESS CANDIDATES

Under the auspices of the 'C' Ward Congress Municipal Election Propaganda Committee, Fanaswadi, Dhobi Talao Ward, a public meeting was held on Friday night. Sjt. Ganpatishankar Desai referred to the activities of candidates in Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi Ward and explained the programme laid down by the Congress candidates in the ensuing election. Sjt. Mohanlal Desai and Sjt. Gunwantlal Kapadia said the Congress candidates were not standing for adorning the chair but for the service of the public and would leave no stone unturned in securing the welfare to the public of Bombay.

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Don't Laugh & Grow Fat
LAUGH & GROW FIT with
GEORGE FORMBY
IN
"KEEP FIT"
A LAUGH TONIC!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Keep Fit". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"My Son". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-morrow at 1-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"Her Jungle Love". Daily at 4, 6, 8 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-morrow at 2 p.m.
EROS—"That Certain Age". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Prison Without Bars". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Zamana". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Divorce". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-morrow at 2-15 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bramhachari". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-morrow at 1-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Street Singer". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Four Daughters". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Industrial India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-morrow at 1-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Service De Luxe". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
PALACE—"The Adventures of Robinhood". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-morrow at 2 p.m.
REGAL—"Alexander's Ragtime Band". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabhi". Daily at 4-30 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-morrow at 1-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Mr. X" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-morrow at 1-30 p.m.

A STUDY-CLASS IN GANDHIJI'S HIND SWARAJ

A Study-Class conducted in "Hind Swaraj" by Mahatma Gandhi will be held on Monday, January 2 at 6-30 p.m. in the rooms of the International Book House, Ash Lane, Esplanade Road.

DAIWADNYA KALOTTEJAK MANDAL

The entries from competitors for the annual sports of the Daiwadnya community will be accepted till January 2 by Mr. Jagannath G. Acharekar, Jagannnath's Chawl, Fanaswadi

BOMBAY BOOKSELLERS HONOURED

Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay appointed Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala Sons and Co. of Bombay as His Excellency's Booksellers.

Last year the Marquess of Linlithgow conferred on Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala Sons and Co. a Warrant of Appointment to act as His Excellency's Booksellers. Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala Sons and Co. had also been Booksellers by Special Appointment to Lord Willingdon, Sir George Lloyd, Sir Leslie Wilson, Sir Frederick Sykes, and Lord Brabourne and Lord Goschen.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Happy New Year" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

YOGA DEMONSTRATION

Vidwan Appalacharya, director of Yogic and Physical Culture Institute, Chitaldroog (Mysore State) will give an exhibition display of Yogic feats at Mr. V. R. Annaswami Rao's place, No. 5, Co-operative House, Matunga, to-morrow (Monday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

PUBLIC RECEPTION TO RAJKOT VOLUNTEERS

The Hon. Secretaries of the Kathiawar Praja Mandal write:—

A public reception will be given to the volunteers returning from Rajkot to-day (Sunday) by Kathiawar Mail at 7-15 a.m. at Bombay Central Station.

A big procession will march through the Lamington Road, Vithalbhai Patel Road, C. P. Tank, Bhuleshwar, Kalbadevi, Tamba Kanta, and Zaveri Bazar, Bullion Exchange Hall.

Under the auspices of Kathiawar Praja Mandal, a public meeting will be held at Popatwadi (Kalbadevi) to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. to receive the brave Rajkot volunteers. Sjt. Samaldas Gandhi will preside. Special accommodation for ladies. Loud speakers will be installed.

VOTE FOR CONGRESS CANDIDATES ALONE

Ignore Pressure From Other Quarters, Pleads Bhulabhai

"The world is ruled by violence. But in India revolutions have been taking place in every field by non-violent means alone. The recent victory at Rajkot has once again proved the efficacy of non-violent methods."

Thus said Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, presiding over a public meeting held under the auspices of the Municipal Election propaganda committee at lower Colaba on Saturday night

Mr. Desai, in the course of his speech said that they were living in a revolutionary era. But there was one difference between India and the other countries of the world. While there was war and bloodshed elsewhere, India, under the leadership of Gandhiji was fighting for her Independence on purely non-violent lines. The recent victory at Rajkot had demonstrated the efficacy of this method.

If they wanted to attain Swaraj they must have faith in their own ability and strength and they must think deeply of their own position. How was it that the 35 crores of the people of India were ruled by a handful of foreigners. That was because their souls were weak. They lost their freedom because they ceased to be bold: because they had surrendered their self-respect.

It was the people that paid the taxes. The Government belonged to them. Still they were suffering. That was because they had not realised their strength. Congress was the institution through which they could express their strength. Congress was an institution of the people, Congress was working for the welfare of the masses. They should therefore give their votes only to the Congress candidates despite any pressure that may be brought to bear on them.

"VOTE FOR TRUE FRIENDS"

Mr. S. K. Patil, in the course of his speech, said that by the support of the people Congress had formed Ministries in eight Provinces in India. It was because Congress was in power that many of the people had got the power to vote.

The handful of Congressmen in the Bombay Municipal Corporation had fought for the establishment of adult franchise. Most of the present Councillors had opposed any extension of the franchise. But because of the Congress Government the right to vote had been given to all citizens who paid a rent of five rupees. Further it had been decided to establish adult franchise by 1942.

And now the very people who were opposed to giving them the power to vote, were asking for their votes. He asked the vottrs to remember the record of these men and to vote for their true friends.

Again appeals were being made to their communal and provincial sentiments. He asked them to remember that their vote was a precious thing and could not be given away for the asking. Their own self-respect demanded that they should vote for Congress candidates alone.

THANA'S DELEGATES TO TRIPURI CONGRESS

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, Dec. 30.

In the meeting of the Executive Committee of the District Congress Committee, Thana in "Umanivas" Dadar, under the presidentship of Sjt. V. V. Kirtane it was declared that the following candidates were returned unopposed as the delegates for Tripuri Congress:—

DAHANU TALUKA:—(1) Sjt. V. V. Kirtane, Dahanu, (2) Sjt. S. R. Patil, Bordi, (3) Sjt. Maganlal L. Shah, Chinchani.

PALGHAR TALUKA.—(1) Sjt. V. V. Dandekar, Palghar, (2) Sjt. M. J. Shankhye, Manor. (3) Sjt. R. A. Samant, Boisar.

BASSEIN URBAN:—(1) Sjt. Govind Dharmaji Vartak, Virar.

UMBERGAON:—(1) Sjt. H. C. Joshi, Bhilad

WRESTLING IN BOMBAY

The following are the results of the wrestling bouts played on Saturday evening, at the All-India Professional Wrestling Association Stadium:—

1. Bakshi Singh beat Ivon Scott in the second round.
2. Tony Lamaro (Italy) beat Rattan Singh in the first round.
3. Michel Gill (England) vs. Sardarkhan Pathan's fight ended in a draw.
4. Edmen Von Kraemer (Champion of Europe) beat Arty Councell (Australia) in the second round.

The first three were played according to "catch-as-catch can" rule, while the last one was played in "All-In" style.

VAIDYAS AND MEDICAL BILL

The Secretary, Ayurved Samrakshak Mandal, Bombay (4), writes as under:

There will be a public meeting at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Hira Baug Hall, near Madhav Baug, under the auspices of the Bombay Ayurved Samrakshak Mandal, when Vaidyaraj Appa Shastri Sathe of Bombay will preside, and the subject will be "Ghatak Vaidya Niyamtran Kayda and Vaidya Sammelan". Among the speakers, on the occasion will be Ayurved Mahamahopadhyaya Pranacharya Vasudev Shastri Ainapure, Pandit Halsiker Shastri of Hubli, Vaidya Poonamchand Amratlal Parikh, Butivaidya Adiram Nathadas Udasi and others. All interested in the subject of Vaidyas and Hakims are requested to make it a point to attend on the occasion.

Heroic D R A M A !
Haunting MELODIES!!
REGAL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

LOVELY NASEEM SCORES IN
DIVORCE

MINERVA MOVIETONE'S MAGNIFICENT SOCIAL Screen Play, dealing with one of the most burning problems of our times.

DIVORCE
DIRECTED BY:
SOHRAB MODI
(WHO GAVE YOU "JAILOR")
and Starring
Lovely NASEEM, JAGIRDAR, SHEELA, NAVIN, PREM, SHANTA, VIMALA VASISHTHA
It's a rare treat which you shouldn't miss . . . .
make a point to enjoy it
TO-NIGHT AT
KRISHNA
TALKIES :: DUBASH THEATRE
DAILY 3 SHOWS: 5, 7-45, 10-15
P. M. MATINEE: To-day and To-morrow at 2-15 p.m.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW:
MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M.
SOLDIER'S WIFE
A TAMIL PICTURE
HINDMATA
CINEMA
VINCENT ROAD :: DADAR

6th WEEK
GOPAL KRISHNA
PLAZA
NOTE the CHANGED TIMING!

START THE NEW YEAR HAPPILY
with GENERAL FILMS'
INDUSTRIAL INDIA
THE MOST ENJOYABLE PICTURE OF 1938
AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
2-45, 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m. To-day

Outside Bombay Medicines will be sent by V. P. P.
GONORRHOEA CURED
OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 4 to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only.
SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.)
Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, BOMBAY 4.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, Dec. 31.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Normal	Temperature Max	Temperature Min	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st Nov	Rainfall Difference to
Agra		73	39	—	—	—0.4
Amraoti		87	65	—	—	—1.0
Akola		91	62	—	—	—1.1
Ahmedabad		92	59	—	—	—0.2
Ajmer		77	44	—	—	—0.5
Ahmednagar		89	58	—	—	—1.0
Ambala		74	37	—	—	—0.9
Allahabad		76	47	—	—	—0.6
Benares		76	46	—	—	—0.5
BOMBAY		85	69	—	1.1	+0.7
Bangalore		84	56	—	0.1	—3.4
Baroda		91	52	—	—	—
Belgaum		87	59	—	1.1	—1.0
Bijapur		89	65	—	0.1	—1.3
Bhavnagar		90	58	—	—	—0.2
Calcutta		80	52	—	0.1	—0.8
Cawnpore		79	46	—	—	—0.6
Calicut		88	71	—	1.5	—5.0
Colombo		87	72	—	8.7	—8.2
Cochin		85	72	—	6.7	—1.6
Delhi		74	38	—	—	—0.5
Hyderabad (Dn.)		88	56	—	—	—1.3
Hyderabad (Sd.)		77	50	—	—	—0.2
Indore		86	52	—	—	—0.6
Jhansi		79	48	—	—	—0.4
Jubbulpore		86	53	—	—	—0.9
Jaipur		78	47	—	—	—0.3
Karwar		87	63	—	1.8	—0.3
Karachi		77	56	—	0.2	—
Khandwa		91	58	—	—	—0.8
Lucknow		75	42	—	—	—0.5
Lahore		71	35	—	—	—0.4
Multan		73	38	—	—	—0.3
Mysore		85	59	—	0.7	—2.2
Madras		84	63	—	2.6	—17.5
Marmago a		87	69	—	1.0	—
Malegaon		89	57	—	0.1	—0.7
Nagpur		88	57	—	—	—1.3
Patna		75	48	—	—	—0.4
Peshawar		69	35	—	1.0	+0.1
Poona		91	57	—	0.3	—0.8
Rangoon		86	65	—	9.9	+6.7
Ratnagiri		85	69	—	2.9	+1.9
Rajkot		88	47	—	—	—0.3
Srinagar		32	29	—	0.9	—0.9

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

POONA WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Dec. 31.

Weather has been dry except for a few light showers in Assam, Dibrugarh reporting a quarter inch.

The western disturbance is causing some cloud in the north-west. The night temperatures were markedly above normal in and around Berar.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 31-12-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.055 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 85.0 degrees 0.5 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 68.5 degrees 0.8 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 79 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ESE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 153 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 31-12-38

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 78.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.10 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.90 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Intimation has been received of the death of Lieut. J. R. N. Barron, 13th D. C. O. Lancers, on the 27th December 1938, at Sialkot, as the result of a motor cycle accident.

AFTER RAJKOT VANKANER?

Raja Saheb Warned To Note Signs Of Time

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT, Dec. 31

An enthusiastic reception was accorded at Vankaner to the volutneers who returned from Rajkot where they participated in the struggle which now ended in victory to the Praja Parishad.

Yesterday a big procession was taken out culminating in a public meeting at Vankaner.

Speeches were delivered requesting the Vankaner State to note the signs of time.

It is believed that the Raja Saheb is carefully watching developments and some pronouncement is expected on Monday, which is the birthday of the Raja Saheb, when a Darbar will be held.

RENUKA DEVI
SCREENLAND'S GLAMOUR-GIRL
Has walked straight into the hearts of audiences with her Charming Performance
MATINEE: TO-DAY AT 1-45 P.M.
3 WEEKS NOW
In BOMBAY TALKIES' SENSATIONAL SCREENPLAY:
BHABI
Released at VASANT TALKIES: POONA, from 31-12-'38.
WITH
P. JAIRAJ
MEERA MAYADEVI
M. NAZIR, P. F. PITHAWALA, GYANCHANDRA, PRATIMA, RAMA SHUKUL, V. H. DESAI RANI BALA
3 WEEKS NOW
DAILY 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
"The Rendezvous of the ELITE"
ROXY

STAR FLASHES
by CHARLES BRUNO

GAIL PATRICK, IN "DISBARRED" WAS BROUGHT TO HOLLYWOOD 5 YEARS AGO TO PORTRAY A PANTHER WOMAN.... BUT NEVER DID GET TO APPEAR AS ONE.
PETER (MR. MOTO) LORRE INVESTS HIS MONEY ONLY IN THE FILM RIGHTS TO NOVELS... HE BELIEVES IT SAFER THAN BANKING IT.
40,000 PHOTOGRAPHS ARE SENT OUT WEEKLY BY THE STUDIOS FOR PUBLICATION AND IN THE FORM OF AUTOGRAPHED PORTRAITS REQUESTED BY MOVIE FANS.

"A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL"
A POET AND A GIRL
they become great CHUMS....a BARRISTER comes on the scene, the GIRL marries him....POET... resigns to his Fate....But FATE again brings them together.
MISUNDERSTANDING PLAYS HAVOC—the GIRL BECOMES an ACTRESS

An Exposure of To-day's Society!

Mr. X

PRAKASH'S SUPER SOCIAL HIT
Featuring:
RATANBAI—JAYANT
RANJIT — H. SHIVDASHANI — INDURANI — LALUBHAI — ANANT MARATHE & Ors.
A Picture liked and loved by ALL! SEE to-night with your FAMILY!
Now RUNNING in
2ND GLORIOUS WEEK
AT
SUPER TALKIES
To-day and To-morrow at 1-30 p.m. Daily: 4-15, 7-15 & 10 p.m.

IMPERIAL
DAILY: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 P.M.
TO-DAY MATINEE 2-30 P.M.
FOURTH 4th VICTORIOUS WEEK
The SUBLIMEST
The MIGHTIEST
MODERN SOCIAL—EPIC

'ROYAL' JEWEL NO. 6.
"ZAMANA"
(The "TIMES")
'KRISHIN' Screen-Classic:
Starring:
* PADMA DEVI *
NONE who has the WELFARE of the SOCIETY and the COUNTRY at his HEART should MISS SEEING:——
"ZAMANA"

MAJESTIC
CINEMA ..... GIRGAUM.
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
TO-DAY MATINEE 1-45 P.M.
HELD OVER
18th WEEK
'ROYAL' JEWEL NO. 5:
'BRAMHACHARI'
ब्रम्हचारी
(The "BACHELOR")
HUNS PICTURE in MARATHI
The HAPPIEST Screen-Comedy of India!
INSURE YOUR 1939's HAPPINESS By Seeing
'BRAMHACHARI'

Soviet Ukraine

HITLER'S DESIGNS

By Rammanohar Lohi

The Ukrainian problem was once described in an expert German magazine as "the geographical political problem of a predominantly cultural conflict between middle Europe and Eurasia as also the question of regrouping of power politics in Slav territories" The Ukrainian problem is certainly not a question of cultural conflict in the sense in which arrogant western Europe understands it; it is predominantly a problem of power politics. Between Soviet Russia as the sole representative of the socialist system in the world and Hitler Germany as the most pronounced expression of Fascist imperialism, there lies a considerable territory of numerous peoples and states. This territory naturally awakens interest and as time wears on it will increasingly become a battle-ground for conflicting European systems. Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria are the different states in this territory and as not one of these powers is so important as to be able to stand on its own legs, they are a natural prey to foreign influences. Russian Ukraine is however part of Soviet Russia and as such in an altogegether different position. It is, however, very rich in resources and also thickly populated and there are certain cultural and historical reasons which might excite Hitler Germany to try her hand in Soviet Ukraine.

Natural Resources

The importance of Russian Ukraine is revealed through some recent statistics. It produces 54 per cent. of the coal, 70 per cent of the sugar, 60 per cent. of the iron ore, 25 per cent. of the corn and 10 per cent. of the machines that are produced in the whole Russia. There is no doubt that considerable part of this economic importance of Soviet Ukraine is due to the vigorous economic and industrial policies pursued by Soviet Russia. Industrial production in Soviet Ukraine has increased 6 1|2 times in 1937 from what it was in 1913. This economic policy has also brought about radical changes in Ukrainian agriculture. There are today 10,500 small laboratories in Soviet Ukraine whose task it is to select the best seeds and to work for a better collectivisation of fields. 61,000 tractors and 15,200 automobiles are annually placed at the service of the Ukrainian agriculture by the 1,000 State owned machine stations. In one year alone 68,000 collective farmers were trained up as drivers of tractors and other machines. All this has naturally had an influence on the productivity of Ukrainian agriculture. The nearly 50 million acres of land on which Soviet Ukraine cultivates wheat and other corn naturally benefit from these advanced and scientific methods of agriculture. Soviet Ukraine is nearly one-eighth the size of India and consists of a population of 32 million. It is, therefore, important both as a source of raw materials such as coal, iron and food crops and as a market for industrial goods.

Political Object

This economic importance of Soviet Ukraine whets the appetite of Hitler, and perhaps equally important is the reason that if Soviet Ukraine could be detached from the rest of Soviet Russia it will undoubtedly lead to the strengthening of Fascism and Imperialism in the world. The reason why Germany imagines she can easily get a foot-hold in Soviet Ukraine is its cultural distinctness from Soviet Russia. Ukrainian language is distinct from Russian and as a people the Ukrainians are spread over many countries. The overwhelming majority of Ukrainians, over 25 million, undoubtedly lives in Soviet Ukraine. But considerable sections are also spread over Poland 5 million, Rumania 1 million and as far away as United States and Canada 1 million. Polish, Rumanian, Czech and Soviet Ukrainians live in contiguity to each other and Hitler Germany hopes to awaken sentiments of autonomy among them. If once a movement for a separate Ukrainian State comprising the Soviet, Polish, Czech and other Ukrainians takes any considerable proportion and leads to conflict Hitler might see his chance to intervene. Apparently it will be an internal movement for autonomy but in reality it will be a case of foreign invasion as it is in Spain to-day.

Complications

Aside from the inevitable opposition of Soviet Russia, Hitler Germany will have to overcome yet another difficulty. The movement for an autonomous Ukrainian State will naturally meet with the disfavour of Poland and Rumania who will not like to see considerable parts of their territory and population sliced away. Any aggressive German policy for the creation of an Ukrainian State might thus drive Poland into the arms of Soviet Russia and weaken the Fascist Bloc in Europe. As against this, there is a counter-balancing factor. Soviet Ukraine is in the immediate vicinity of Polish and Rumanian Ukrains and her cultural and economic achievements exercise a pull. There is also the propaganda of the third International and the existence of cultural and language autonomy tends

(Continued on page 32)

Wood In Pictures

Rising Demand From Provinces

The demand for photos and slides from the Forest Research Institute from different provinces is steadily on the increase—an indication no doubt of the growing popularity of Indian timbers.

These photographs and slides are used at industrial exhibitions, in educational institutions and for illustrating popular or scientific lectures.

The total number of prints in the general series comes to 4,561 and in the specific 5,145, against 3,798 and 4,529 respectively for 1936, thus adding a total of 1,380 photographs in the collection during 1937 against 457 in the previous year.

As many as 2,635 prints were prepared for different provinces, States and educational institutions last year and 50 were made for reproduction in various publications.

A collection of 16 m.m. films has also been just commenced.

UNVEILING OF CHIRNER MEMORIAL

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, will leave Bombay tomorrow for Chirner to unveil the Chirner Memorial and return the same day.

Grievances Of Matunga Passengers

The Honorary Secretary of the Public Grievances Redressing Committee, Matunga, writes:—

Thanks to the G. I. P. authorities they are running routine-time trains for to-day 31st and on the 2nd January, 1939

The public of Matunga and the signatories of the Memorandum of the December 24 are requested to give their suggestions regarding the suburban train service at the Khadi Sales Depot, Matunga, before to-day (Sunday) evening not later than 8 p.m.

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

NICK THOMPSON, AN ITALIAN, HAS PLAYED INDIANS ON THE SCREEN FOR 29 YEARS... HE FINALLY PLAYS AN ITALIAN IN "NEW YORK CINDERELLA"!
BORIS KARLOFF ACHIEVED FAME ON THE SCREEN AS FRANKENSTEIN, A ROLE HE NEVER PORTRAYED! ACTUALLY HIS PART WAS THAT OF THE MONSTER CREATED BY DR. FRANKENSTEIN.
CHILD ACTORS CANNOT BE INSURED AGAINST HOLDING UP MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTION BECAUSE OF SICKNESS .... THE RISK IS TOO GREAT DUE TO MEASLES AND KINDRED CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

RETRENCHMENT IN BHAVNAGAR

(From Our Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 30.

The Bhavnagar State has declared retrenchment in the salaries of State servants at 7 1/2 per cent. for Rs. 200 to Rs. 399, 10 per cent. for 400 to 500 and 12 1/2 per cent. for 500 and above.

This retrenchment will not affect pensioners and will save about Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 thousand per year.

First U. P. Globetrotter On Cycle

The first U. P. Youth to embark on a world cycle tour, Ishwar Chandra Saxena, is now in Bombay. He is a young man of 22 and a resident of Bareilly.

He started his tour on the 2nd June, 1938 and arrived in Bombay to-day, after visiting the Punjab, Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar and Gujarat. He has so far covered 2,521 miles. He is putting up at Vishnu Bhavan, opposite B.B. & C.I. Rly. Station. 'Phone: 60191, Dadar, Bombay.

MRS. RAMESURI NEHRU, A WELL-KNOWN SOCIAL WORKER WHO HAS BEEN APPOINTED VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE AKHIL BHARAT HARIJAN SANGH.

Rao Bahadur D. M. Bhosle, Chief Secretary to the Maharaja of Kolhapur, who presided over the Harijan Conference at Gadhinglaj, Kolhapur.

Lady Parvatibai Chitniwis, President of the Reception Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahila Conference, which was held in Nagpur recently. She is a well-known social worker.

Our Hearty Good Wishes

PLAN TO-DAY FOR
TO-MORROW'S SECURITY

INSURE *with* BHARAT

THE FRIEND THAT NEVER FAILS

Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.

A Unique National Institution with
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SETH RAMAKRISHNA DALMIA

Director-in-Charge:
RAJENDRA KUMAR JAIN

Mahasabha Appoints Parliamentary Board

Plea For Early Inauguration Of Federation

NAGPUR, DEC. 31.

The Hindu Mahasabha resolved to hold the next annual session in Bengal.

A comprehensive resolution on Indian States was adopted by the Mahasabha, which objected to the Indian National Congress policy of "interference in internal administration of the States" as the Congress activities were "restricted to and concentrated only in Hindu States to practical exclusion of Muslim States."

As regards agitation in Travancore, the Mahasabha expressed the opinion that the agitation was not political, but communal, started by Christians with the definite purpose of establishing communal supremacy in that State, and it was, therefore, urged that the Hindus in Travancore should refrain from supporting this artificial agitation.

The Mahasabha further requested rulers of Hindu States to help the Hindu Mahasabha in securing redress of the grievances of Hindu State subjects in Muslim States.

The Mahasabha decided to constitute a Hindu National Parliamentary Board in order to form effective opposition parties in the Central and Provincial legislatures, and also prepare to fight the next elections, and appealed to all parties who agreed with its policy to co-operate with this Board

In the opinion of the Mahasabha the existence of at least two parties was essential for democracy to function, and without effective opposition, party government would be converted into the tyranny of one party. Therefore, "to combat the evil effects of the policy hitherto followed by the Congress," the Hindu Mahasabha resolved to appoint a Parliamentary Board.

Most speakers at to-day's session, while supporting the principal resolutions, criticised the Congress policy towards Federation, Indian States and the communal problem, and attempted to show how it was against Hindu interests and prejudicial to their rights, and how it was conciliatory to the Muslims who took full advantage of the situation.

Dr. Moonje, speaking on the resolution on Federation, strongly pleaded for an early inauguration of Federation, even though the scheme was not satisfactory. He declared that Hindus alone would suffer if as the result of the Congress and Muslim opposition to the Federal Scheme, British Government were to abandon it

Dr. Moonje thought that the fear that rulers of Indian States would not join British India representatives in the Federal legislature was groundless, for he was sure that Indian princes, who were their brothers, would not go against them. Hindus would be ruined for another fifty years, he concluded, if for one reason or another the federal scheme contained in the India Act of 1935 was dropped.—A. P.

NEXT SESSION IN BENGAL

Hindu Sabha Refutes Label Of Communalism

NAGPUR, Dec. 30.

An emphatic protest against the criticism of the Indian National Congress labelling the Hindu Mahasabha a communal organisation like the Muslim League was registered by the resumed session of the Hindu Mahasabha to-day.

The resolution further warned the Congress that having made this declaration it had forfeited its claim to present the interest of the Hindus. It further declared hat the Hindu Mahasabha is the only national organisation and called upon the Hindus to rally round its banner.

The Hindu Mahasabha by a further resolution reiterated its condemnation of the Communal Award.

The students of the Osmania University who were recently rusticated for singing the "Vande Mataram" were congratulated and the action of the Nagpur University and its Vice-Chancellor Sjt. T. J. Kedar, in offering all possible facilities to the rusticated students of Hyderabad was appreciated.

The conference strongly condemned the reactionary policy pursued by Punjab Government.

HINDI AND HINDUSTANI.

On a motion from the chair the Conference resolved to accept Hindi derived from Sanskrit as the national language of India and condemned the policy of the Congress in declaring Hindustani as the "lingua franca" of India in craven fear of Muslims.

By another resolution also moved from the chair the Sabha decided, as a measure of retaliation, to make purchases from Hindu shops only.

The session concluded at 10 p.m. to-day.

The next session of the Mahasabha will be held in Bengal.—United Press.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' FEDERATION

Move For An Alternative To Wardha Scheme

PATNA, Dec. 30.

Resolutions opposing the Wardha Education Scheme and the singing of "Bande Mataram" were passed, among others, by the conference of the All-India Muslim Students' Federation this afternoon. The Conference commenced its session yesterday evening with the Raja of Mahmudabad in the chair.

The resolution on the Wardha Scheme reiterated the opposition of the Bihar Moslem Students' Federation to the scheme (expressed at its last session) of "basic education known as the Wardha Scheme and which is being introduced in the Central Provinces through the establishment of Vidya Mandirs". It also opposed the introduction of the scheme in Bihar "inasmuch as it is not only in direct contravention of the cardinal principles of Islam but is also opposed to the social, economic and educational needs of the country as a whole".

The Conference appealed to the All-India Muslim Educational Conference and leaders of the Muslim League to draw up an alternative scheme within a year, pending which the Congress Governments in the different Provinces were asked to withhold enforcement of the scheme "in such manner as not to affect the Muslim students, failing which the Conference appeals to the Muslim students to resist its compulsory enforcement with full vigour"

The Conference, through another resolution characterised the "Bande Mataram" song as being "not only anti-religious and antinational but against Muslim religion, culture and self-respect of Muslims and highly injurious to their feelings" The singing of "Bande Mataram" by Hindu students, added the resolution, would result in creating an atmosphere of antagonism against Muslim students

Urdu was the subject of another resolution which was claimed to be the 'lingua franca' of India and the Conference decided to take steps to further propagate the language by opening branches of the Anjumani-Taraqqi-e-Urdu in every part of the country.—A. P.

MAHATMA ON RAJKOT VICTORY

BOMBAY, Friday.

A special messenger from Bombay, it is understood, saw Mahatma Gandhi at Shegaon yesterday to acquaint him with the details regarding the Rajkot settlements. Mahatmaji was interested in knowing in very minute details all that had transpired at the Rajmahals before the settlement was signed by the Thakore. Gandhiji seems to have stated that it was a great victory which the Rajkot subjects had secured through the medium of Satyagraha

Around Theatre & Film Land

"WRONG WAY" CORRIGAN. FILM STAR!

Airman, Now In Hollywood Still Tinkers With Old Cars

Douglas Corrigan's good fortune in becoming a screen star overnight, on top of achieving world fame by his historic "wrong-way" flight to Ireland, hasn't altered his opinion of the kind of car for himself. He still likes 'em old and tinkerable, unpretentious and inconspicuous.

Hatless, clad in old pants and the historic black leather windbreak in which he flew the ocean, he drives to RKO Radio studios daily for his work in "The Flying Irishman" in a 1929-model Studebaker. Car is the property of his brother-in-law, M. C. Clish.

Meanwhile, whenever he can find a few leisure moments—almost an impossibility in his present crowded life—he tinkers on his own old car, putting it in running shape again. It is a 1928-model Franklin. He stored it in a garage at his brother-in-law's home before taking off from Los Angeles for New York, Ireland and fame. The battery is run down, and he's recharging it. The wiring needs overhauling, the motor isn't what it should be. But he's putting everything in shape—everything but the brittle old tyres. For those, when everything else is ready to go, he proposes substituting "some good second-hand ones".

When a minor studio executive suggested Doug might be interested, "now that he's in the money", in buying an expensive new car, "like other stars", the flying Irishman grinned that famous wide grin.

"What would I want with it?" he asked. "I need something I can tinker with. A new car wouldn't be any good for that. And there's no sense in blowing a lot of money just to be conspicuous. If I do get a new car, it won't be later than a '34, and it'll be a little car I can park easily, not a big hearse"

CHARLES CHAPLIN TO RETURN TO THE SCREEN

Mr. Murray Silverstone, Chairman of the Executive Committee of United Artists Corporation of America, announces that Charles Chaplin, one of the five owners of United Artists, will produce, direct and star in a new film scheduled to get under way in the New Year.

Additional details regarding Mr. Chaplin's production activities will be issued very shortly.

VISHNU WEEK

Pictures Screened At Over Hundred Stations

The Vishnu Cinetone Company are celebrating the "Vishnu Week" by showing their pictures—new as well as old—at over a hundred stations in India. Such a "Week" is expected to give impetus to the activities of the producers, distributors and exhibitors alike.

* * * *

Most of Lloyd Nolan's fan mail these days consists of letters from young girls who tell him how glad they are he goes out of villain roles into a romantic one for his current picture "St Louis Blues" in which he plays Dorothy Lamour's heart interest.

Ram Bagai Reports

HOT from Hollywood—the "Chronicle" special correspondent sends the latest news of the world's movie capital.

PAUL MUNI, world-famous actor who made screen history with his performance as Louis Pasteur and Emile Zola, is now preparing for his next film "Juarez", portraying a famous Mexican nationalist.

COMING TO INDIA—Boris Morros General Music Director of Paramount Studios, is planning a visit to this country during 1939.

"FLYING IRISHMAN"—Douglas Corrigan, the aviator who flew across the Atlantic "by mistake", is now work ing for the films.

Man Who Discovered Rudy Vallee, Dick Powell, Bing Crosby

Now Boris Morros Wants To Come To India And Orchestrate Indian Music

By Ram Bagai, 'Chronicle' Hollywood Correspondent

Boris Morros, General musical director of Paramount Studios and Associate Producer may be coming to India this vear and he wishes to orchestrate Indian music

After 25 years as an international musician working night and dav, Boris Morros, has still had only three jobs in his life.

His first job was as conductor of the 108-piece Imperial Russian Symphony orchestra, which he started when a boy of 16. Next he organized and managed the famed "Chauve Souris" company which took Europe and America by storm. And last, he went to work for Paramount.

As a musical director and conductor, Morros is one of the few of his calling who can challenge any member of the orchestra. He not only can, but he has. He demonstrates to the violinist, for example, as well as to the oboe, bassoon, clarinet, drums, saxophone, 'cello and piano players—playing their instrument to show them just the effects he wants.

The famous Ben Bernie tune, "When I Played Fiddle for the Czar," is literally based on Morros' life. For seven generations his ancestors were court musicians to the Russian royal family. Boris was born in St. Petersburg and at the age of 4 took up piano.

"CHAUVE SOURIS"

After the revolution he toured Europe with a musical show.

The first "Chauve Souris" performance was in Berlin, and it made an overnight success. It played there many weeks, and then moved to Madrid for eight weeks at the personal request of King Alphonso. The tour continued throughout war-time Europe and everywhere was a great success.

Back in Berlin, where the company made a second appearance, Morros was approached by Morris Gest, famed American producer, who wanted "Chauve Souris" in the United States. The company, with misgivings, decided at last to take a chance.

Morros says he never considered staying in America more than a few weeks, but that his first view of the Manhattan skyline decided him. This was the place for him.

Within an hour after landing, Morros was at the immigration office filling out his first citizenship papers. The somewhat surprised authorities told him (through interpreters) that they had never heard of anything like it before. Within two hours, Morros was in Gest's theatre conducting the company in a rehearsal for the opening night.

Just as in Europe, the show's American appearance was a sensation. Morros and Balieff became famous in the year that "Chauve Souris" was presented. One night Adolph Zukor, chairman of the board of Paramount, and who then was president, came to Morros and convinced him that he should join the company as musical director of its theatres.

HUNDRED PER CENT. AMERICAN.

Morros' first assignment was to succeed Hugo Reisenfeld as conductor of the Rivoli Theatre, New York. He stayed there several months, putting on musical presentations and stuggling to orient himself with the new country and the new language. At length he approached Zukor.

"I want to be 100 per cent American," Morros explained. "So please send me to some city where there are no foreigners."

DISCOVERING TALENT.

It was in New York that Morros began his career as a discoverer of talent. He organized shows, one every week, to be sent to all parts of the United States and each week he tried out his new show in New Haven, Conn. While there, he was impressed by a young Yale saxophonist and singer, whom he signed for dol. 40 a week.

Bringing him back to New York, Morros had quite a time convincing executives that the singer would go. His voice was too weak and he didn't seem to have much fire. Morros gave the red-headed youngster a megaphone, and at his first professional appearance at the New York Paramount theatre he was a sensation.

The association of Morros and the youth, first of the crooners, lasted 135 weeks and when Rudy Vallee left for new fields he was getting dol. 4,500 a week. Rudy still sends telegrams to his discoverer every holiday.

Dick Powell, a banjo player, came to Morros and got his first break. Jack Benny and Burns and Allen were comedy acts in Morros' show and were first picked by him for stardom. Morros found Rubinoff, an inarticulate violinist who couldn't read a note of music but had a great heart filled with music. Rubinoff still can't read music but he sways millions with his violin.

When Vallee left him, Morros got the idea of pitting crooners against each other in the Brooklyn and New York theatres. He picked Bing Crosby and the late Russ Columbo from orchestras and had them sing back and forth, each spending two weeks in one house before moving to the other. Bing later was recruited by Paramount Studio for "The Big Broadcast of 1932" and he has been America's most popular singer ever since.

Morros had his 12 years of service recognized by Paramount with his promotion to studio musical director in Hollywood, and in addition he was made a producer of musical pictures. He's looking ahead to great new fields. The screen, he feels, has yet to make its first great musical picture.

PAUL MUNI IS NO LONGER PAUL MUNI

Famous Star Prepares For His Role As "Juarez"

(Special to the "Chronicle")

Paul Muni has ceased to be Paul Muni.

Just as he became Louis Pasteur and Emile Zola for earlier films, Muni literally has become the Zapotecan Indian, Benito Pablo Juarez, for Warner Bros. production of "Juarez."

For months, secluded in his seaside home at Palos Verdes, the character actor read everything he could find on the life of the brilliant Mexican liberal. He also read all of Juarez's voluminous works and several histories of Mexico during the period of Juarez's lifetime.

In further preparation Muni went to Mexico City to spend several days learning from Juarez's sons and grandchildren the patriot's habits of personal life and his mannerisms.

Juarez was a silent, slow-speaking man. Muni is such a man to-day as he prepares for his role, "grows" into the character. Juarez, a full-blooded Indian, was dark even for his race. Muni's complexion actually seems to have taken on a darker tone. Juarez was deliberate in his movements. So is Muni to-day, although he naturally is a nervous, quick-mannered man. Muni, nowadays, wears only somber black. Juarez was never known to wear other than a black broadcloth suit of severest cut.

MILIZA KORJUS, brilliant opera star from Vienna, who plays the singer Carla in THE GREAT WALTZ, was born in Warsaw, Poland, August 17, attended musical conservatories throughout Europe, made her opera debut under Max Schilling, scored in RIGOLETTO, BARBER OF SEVILLE, THE MAGIC FLUTE, etc. was heard on phonograph records and signed by M-G-M. "THE GREAT WALTZ" marks her motion picture debut.

Film Flashes....

SOME OF THE HAWAIIAN DANCERS WHO PROVIDE ONE OF THE MANY INTERESTING SIDE-SHOWS AT THE HAVE-A-HEART FETE.

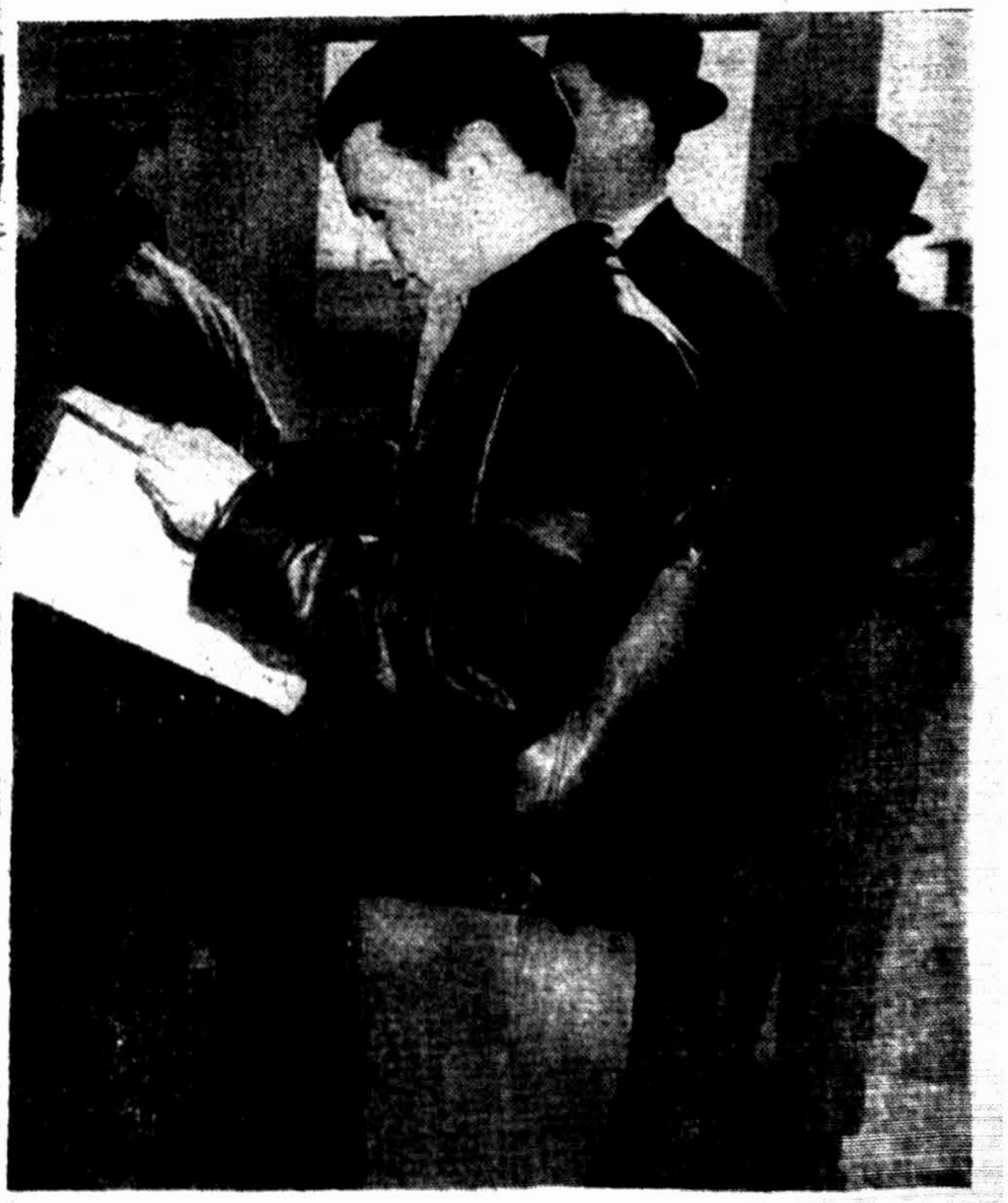
AND A SCENE FROM "HAVE-A-HEART" FETE!

The three Lane sisters and Gale Page in and as "Four Daughters", Warner Brothers' film at New Empire.

SHEELA

who is featured in Minerva's "Divorce", at Krishna.

Ram Bagai, "Chronicle" Hollywood correspondent, interviewing Borris Morros, Paramount Studio's Music Director who is coming to India shortly.



Douglas Corrigan, starring in RKO Radio's film "The Flying Irishman", studies his script.

Subhas Babu's Health

Taking Nasal Treatment: Doctors Advise Long Rest

WARDHA, Dec. 31.

A communique regarding the health of the Congress President issued in response to numerous enquiries from all over India states that there is no cause for anxiety. He had a relapse of the nose trouble after reaching Wardha with neuralgic pains in the face which he contracted during the train journey to Wardha. But under the treatment of Dr. Narmadaprasad, tht local Civil Surgeon he is progressing, and has been advised complete rest for some time. Accordingly his present programmt will be to leave for Calcutta for a short rest before leaving for Bardoli far the forthcoming Working Committee meeting.

It appears he was already sufftring from throat troubles while at Bombay, and was treated by a local throat specialist. He was advised rest and he took one week's rest in Bombay to prepare for tht South Indian tour.

When he left for Wardha on December 26 he was still feeling out of sorts, but hoped that a change to a drier climate would put him right. Unfortunattly in the train his condition suddenly worsened. He developed temperature as well as neuralgic pains in tht face due probably to catching cold.

AFTER ARRIVAL AT WARDHA

After reaching Wardha and seeing Gandhiji at Shegaon, his condition took a turn for the worse and he was obliged to give up his South Indian tour. He accordingly telephoned to Madras to that effect.

Since then he has been under the treatment of Dr. Narmadaprasad, the Civil Surgeon of Wardha, who is assisted by his son-in-law, and Dr. B. N. Sinha and Dr. Mahodaya, M.L.A.

On December 28, his temperature went higher. Consequently his Madras tour had to be postponed 'sine die.' Thanks to the treatment of Dr. Narmadaprasad the temperature has reached the normal to-day, and tht pains in the face have also subsided. Consequently there is no cause for anxiety.

LONG REST ORDERED

At one time it was feared that acute symptoms might probably be due to the accumulation of pus. But the examination by the doctors did not confirm the fear. It appears the trouble has been caused by the blocking of the nasal passage for which nasal treatment is now being given. According to the Civil Surgeon the patient must have rest for considerable time, as otherwise the trouble might flare up again in an aggravated form. Though his temperature has reached the normal it may still rise during the day-time in which case it will take him longer become fit to travel.

His plans are to return to Calcutta and have some rest before proceeding to Bardoli for the Working Committee metting. But it is too early to say when the doctors would permit him to undertake the journey to Calcutta.—United Press.

RAJPIPLA STATE PEOPLE'S PLIGHT

Sardar's Appeal To Ruler To Reduce His Personal Expenditure

A note of warning to the ruler to administer the state affairs wisely and in the interest of the subjects was struck by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at the State People's Conference at Rajpipla on Thursday last. The conference was attended by about 1,500 delegates from the Rajpipla State as well as from Baroda which also included Dr. Sumant Mehta, Mr. Chunilal Shah and Mr. Chhotabhai Sutaria.

Mr. Ramdas Madhavdas, the Chairman of the Reception Committee narrated at the length the grievances of the Rajpipla subjects in which he mentioned the appalling poverty of the agriculturists who were crushed down by the weight of land revenue and other taxations.

Sardar Vallabhbhai in his presidential address sympathised with the Bhils for being the poorest in the State. He said the ruler should be sympathetic and wise and not one who spent six months in the year in Europe, three months at Delhi and Simla and three months in Shikar.

It was also the duty of the subjects to teach the ruler how to rule wisely if he failed in his duties to the subjects. The ruler had built a palace at the cost of Rs. 40 lacs while the subjects were crushed down by abject poverty. That was not complimentary to the ruler. Sardar advised the ruler to enforce prohibition in his State and urged the people to prepare themselves for great sacrifices if the ruler was not amenable to their wishes.

Resolutions were then passed urging the ruler to cut down his personal expenditure which was equivalent to fifty per cent of the revenue, to cut down his trips to Europe and also to reduce the land revenue.

"As Authorised By Congress"

Hyderabad Satyagraha Leader's Plans

BOMBAY, Dec. 30.

Mahatma Narain Swamiji, First Dictator of the Aryan Congress, Sholapur, in the course of a statement says:

The path of Satyagraha chosen by the Aryan Congress necessarily involves certain procedure and preliminaries to be followed, before launching the campaign. Accordingly, the first thing I am going to do is to formally submit the demands made by the Aryan Congress at Sholapur to the Government of H.E.H. the Nizam. I am also taking steps to form the Satyagraha Committee as authorised by the Congress. Immediately after taking these measures a definite day for launching

Mahatma Narayenswami, Ex-Sub-Judge of the United Provinces, who has been appointed by Aryan Congress as the Dictator of Hyderabad Satyagraha.

Satyagraha will be announced. Till then, no precipitate or unauthorised action is to be taken. In the meantime, enrolment of volunteers and collection of funds should proceed with redoubled energy as the fight bids to be a prolonged one.—United Press.

R. A. F. MISSION TO AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE, Dec. 30.

A proposal to send an R. A. F. mission to Australia to discuss the manufacture of war 'planes in the Dominion was confirmed by Mr. Lyons. Welcoming the proposal Col. A. G. Street, Minister of Naval, Military and Air Defences, said that the air Board advisory panel on industrial organisation was making a preliminary survey to permit the mission to begin work immediately on its arrival.—Reuter

CURIOSITY COSTS FOUR LIVES

HAZARIBAGH, Dec. 30.

Details available here regarding the Peko mica mine disaster show that four persons were killed under the following circumstances:—

Two labourers were baling out water in the mine when a passing motor car stopped beside the mine. Two of the occupants of the car out of curiosity stepped out and looked below, standing on the edge of the mine. Immediately earth slipped from beneath their feet, and they fell into the mine over the heads of two coolies followed by another earth chunk. All the four were buried alive.

Police investigation is proceeding.—United Press.

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Gandhiji Reprimands Modern Juliets

If They Develop Non-Violent Spirit, They Can Resist Brute In Man

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

There is a most pathetic letter from a college girl in the Punjab lying on my file for nearly two months. Want of time was but an excuse for shirking the answer to the girl's question. Somehow or other I was avoiding the task, though I knew the answer.

Meanwhile I received another letter from a sister of great experience, and I felt that I could no longer evade the duty of dealing with the college girl's very real difficulty.

Her letter is written in chaste Hindustani. I must try to do as much justice as I can to the letter, which gives me a perfect picture of her deep feeling. Here is my rendering of a portion of the letter:

"To girls and grown-up women there come times, in spite of their wish to the contrary, when they have to venture out alone, whether they are going from one place to another in the same city, or from one town to another. And when they are thus found alone, evil-minded people pester them They use improper or even indecent language whilst they are passing by. And if fear does not check them they do not hesitate to take further liberty.

I should like to know what part non-violence can play on such occasions. The use of violence is of course there If the girl or the woman has sufficient courage, she will use what resources she has and teach miscreants a lesson They can at least kick up a row that would draw the attention of the people around, resulting in the miscreants being horse-whipped.

But I know that the result of such treatment would be merely to postpone the agony, not a permanent cure. Where you know the people who misbehave, I feel sure that they will listen to reason, to the gesture of love and humility. But what about a fellow cycling by, using foul language on seeing a girl or a woman unaccompanied by a male companion? You have no opportunity of reasoning with him. There is no likelihood of your meeting him again. You may not even recognize him. You do not know his address What is a poor girl or a woman to do in such cases?

By way of example I want to give you my own experience of last night (26th October). I was going with a girl companion of mine on a bery special errand at about 7-30 p. m. It was impossible to secure a male companion at the time and the errand could not be put off. On the way a Sikh young man passed by on his cycle and continued to murmur something till we were within hearing distance. We knew that it was aimed at us. We felt hurt and uneasy.

There was no crowd on the road. Before we had gone a few paces the cyclist returned. We recognized him at once whilst he was still at a respectful distance. He wheeled towards us, heaven knows whether he had intended to get down or merely pass by us.

We felt that we were in danger. We had no faith in our physical prowess. I myself am weaker than the average girl.

But in my hands I had a big book. Somehow or other courage came to me all of a sudden. I hurled the heavy book at the cycle and roared out, 'Dare you repeat your pranks?' He could with difficulty keep his balance, put on speed and fled from us.

Now, if I had not flung the book at his cycle, he might have harassed us by his filthy language to the end of our journey.

This was an ordinary, perhaps insignificant, occurrence; but I wish you could come to Lahore and listen to the difficulties of us unfortunate girls. You would surely discover a proper solution.

First of all, tell me how, in the circumstances mentioned above, can girls apply the principle of ahimsa and save themselves.

Secondly, what is the remedy for curing youth of the abominable habit of insulting womenfolk?

You would not suggest that we should wait and suffer till a new generation, taught from childhood to be polite to their womenfolk, comes into being The Government is either unwilling or unable to deal with this social evil. The big leaders have no time for such questions. Some, when they hear of a girl bravely castigating ill-behaved youth, say, 'Well done. That is the way all girls should behave.' Sometimes a leader is found eloquently lecturing against such misbehaviour of students. But no one applies himself continuously to the solution of this serious problem.

You will be painfully surprised to know that during Diwali and such other holidays newspapers come out with notices warning women from venturing outdoors even to see the illuminations. This one fact should enable you to what straits we are reduced in this part of the world! Neither the writers nor the readers of such warning have any sense of shame that they should have to be issued."

COMMON EXPERIENCE.

Another Punjabi girl to whom I gave the letter to read supports the narrative from her own experiences of her college days and tells me that what my correspondent has related is the common experience of most girls.

The other letter from an experienced woman relates the experiences of her girl friends in Lucknow. They are molested in cinema theatres by boys sitting in the row behind them using all kinds of language which I can only call indecent. They are stated to resort even to practical jokes which have been described by my correspondent but which I must not reproduce here.

If the immediate personal relief was all that was needed, no doubt the remedy that the girl who describes herself to be physically weak adopted, i.e. of flinging her book at the cyclist, was quite correct. It is an age-long remedy. And I have said in these columns that when a person wants to become violent physical weakness does not come in the way of its effective use, even against a physically powerful opponent.

And we know that in the present age there have been invented so many methods of using physical force that even a little girl with sufficient intelligence can deal death and destruction.

The fashion nowadays is growing of training girls to defend themselves in situations such as the one described by my correspondent.

But she is wise enough to know that even though she was able to make effective use for the moment of the book she had in her hand as a weapon of defence, it was no remedy for the growing evil

In the cases of rude remarks, there need be no perturbation but there should be no indifference.

All such cases should be published in the papers. Names of the offenders should be published when they are traced. There should be no false modesty about exposing the evil. There is nothing like public opinion for castigating public misconduct.

There is no doubt that, as the correspondent says, there is great public apathy about such matters. But it is not the public alone that are to blame. They must have before them examples of rudeness. Even as stealing cannot be dealt with unless cases of thieving are published and followed up, so also is it impossible to deal with cases of rude behaviour if they are suppressed. Crime and vice generally require darkness for prowling. They disappear when light plays upon them.

The Modern Girl

But I have a fear that the modern girl loves to be Juliet to half a dozen Romeos. She loves adventure. My correspondent seems to represent the unusual type. The modern girl dresses not to protect herself from wind, rain and sun but to attract attention. She improves upon nature by painting herself and looking extraordinary. The non-violent way is not for such girls.

I have often remarked in these columns that definite rules govern the development of the non-violent spirit in us. It is a strenuous effort. It marks a revolution in the way of thinking and living. If my correspondent and the girls of her way of thinking will revolutionize their life in the prescribed manner, they will soon find that young men, who at all come in contact with them, will learn to respect them and to put on their best behaviour in their presence. But if perchance they find, as they may, that their very chastity is in danger of being violated, they must develop courage enough to die rather than yield to the brute in man.

It has been suggested that a girl who is gagged or bound so as to make her powerless even for struggling cannot die as easily as I seem to think. I venture to assert that a girl who has the will to resist can burst all the bonds that may have been used to render her powerless. The resolute will give her the strength to die.

But this heroism is possible only for those who have trained themselves for it. Those who have not a living faith in non-violence will learn the art of ordinary self-defence and protest themselves from indecent behaviour of unchivalrous youth.

The great question, however, is why should young men be devoid of elementary good manners so as to make decent girls be in perpetual fear of molestation from them? I should be sorry to discover that the majority of young men have lost all sense of chivalry. But they should, as a class, be jealous of their reputation and deal with every case of impropriety occurring among their mates. They must learn to hold the honour of every woman as dear as that of their own sisters and mothers. All the education they receive will be in vain if they do not learn good manners.

And is it not as much the concern of professors and schoolmasters to ensure gentlemanliness among their pupils as to prepare them for the subjects prescribed for the classroom?

M. J. Mobed and K. S. Indravijayasinhji, Captains of Sind and Nawanagar teams, which met at Karachi on the West Zone final of the Cricket Championship of India, the Sind team winning the championship.

CONGRESS HOLD ON SIND MASSES

Three District Political Conferences On Three Days

SHIKARPUR, (Sind), Dec. 30

The remarkable hold of the Congress on the masses of Sind including Muslims, was demonstrated at three District Political Conferences on three days in 3 Districts held during the past week. All of them were attended by large numbers of peasants, Haris cultivators and Muslim agriculturists who constituted half the audience at everyone of the conferences, despite the recent preachings and propaganda carried on by the Muslim League.

Numerous deputations of zamindars, panchayats, shopkeepers and katedars besides peasants and workers waited upon the organisers of the conferences namely congressmen with their grievances with their requests for help in redressing them.—United Press.

Cottage Industries Museum, Wardha

A STORE-HOUSE OF VALUABLE INFORMATION

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

The Memorial to the late Syt. Maganlal Gandhi that was opened at Wardha by Mahatma Gandhi on Friday is located at the eastern-end of the Maganwadi grounds which are the habitation of the All-India Village Industries Association. The Memorial has taken the form of a Museum for Khadi and village industries which is housed in an artistic well-designed building specially constructed and equipped for the purpose. The building is divided into two main blocks, one devoted to the Khadi industry and the other to various village industries other than Khadi. The village industries section contains several sub-sections each more or less complete in itself devoted to the principal subsidiary occupations and village industries that the All-India Village Industries Association seeks to promote. Prominent among these may be mentioned the leather industry, the hand made paper industry, the oil crushing industry, the gul-making industry and occupations like the grinding of food-grains and the pounding of paddy. In the wall cup boards and show cases allotted to each of the sub-section are shown the raw materials and other ingredients, the implements and tools, processes of production and the finished products. The hand made paper section contains the grasses stalks and straws, the paper cuttings, waste paper, rags and tailor's cuttings that are used as raw material, sets out through small sized models the processes of manufacture and displays the finished products as turned out at Wardha and elsewhere. It gives the visitor a clear idea not only of the methods and machinery of the industry but also of its potentialities. Similarly with the leather industry. The models displayed show the progress achieved in modernizing the industry without mechanizing it, as a result of the experience gained at Nalwadi, near Wardha. The visitor can also see for himself the processes employed the tanning and other materials used and the tools and implements required. Considerable space is devoted to the gul-making section in view presumably of the important part the industry may play in any scheme for the enforcement of prohibition. The multifarious uses to which the fibres of the date palm, palmyra, cocoanut and sago trees can be put are oll set forth by the display of various articles such as baskets, trays, boxes, fans and the like that can be prepared from the leaves of other parts of the trees. But the main emphasis is on the tapping of the trees for gul-making. The various modes of tapping and gul-manufacture, the tools, implements applying in common use in different parts of the country round the finished products provide ample material for a comparative study of the industry. The improvements designed in the indigenous bullock driven oil mill are brought home to the visitor through a series of models and graphs, the utility of which is enhanced by the display of corresponding models and diagrams relating to the 'ghanis' is common use in other parts of the country. The section on paddy husking and grinding though not so comprehensive in scope is equally instructive. Bee-keeping on modern lines and the extraction of honey by humane methods, soap-making for villages toy-making, pottery, wood work, lacquer ware, wicker ware, are among the other crafts and industry to which space is devoted in the Village Industries Section.

KHADI SECTION

The Khadi Section is equally ambitious in its scope. The varieties of cotton grown in India, their peculiarities and uses, the wools, commonly produced and the sources of the supply of silk—these constitute the prominent features of the court as one enters it. After that the visitor is introduced to the processes of ginning cotton, carding it and preparing slivers, the tools and implements used and the various stages through which the material passes are next exhibited after which the visitor is introduced to the ubiquitous 'takli'. The curious may see here the difference between the different counts of yarn that are turned out and also examine the yarn spun by different national leaders. The next stage is the use of the spinning wheel and some 25 different types of spinning wheels are shown with remarks indicating their good parts and weak parts. The evolution of the Yeravda Charka is vividly brought home by means of a series of models. The progress achieved by the Saranjam Karyalaya after considerable research and experimental work is indicated by the improvements made in the appliances for ginning, carding and other processes now in use when compared with those in vogue fifteen years back. The remainder of this section is devoted to a display of the finished articles, the spacious hall being divided into compartments each containing the products of the different provinces and branches of the All-India Spinners' Association. A separate room is allotted to silks from Bengal and Assam and woollens especially from Kashmir. In the Khadi section, all space is used significantly for photographs, charts and diagrams, the former securing to depict the conditions in which the textile industry is carried on in cottages and the latter to denote both the progress achieved and the work that still lies ahead. That in brief is the impression that the Museum leaves on a visitor. It is not a repository of relics ond curios but a store-house of valuable information on our basic national industries and a reservoir of hints and suggestions for a programme of rural economic planning.

Tripura Contribution To Anti-T. B. Fund

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

In response to the appeal made by Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow, the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur of Tripura State contributed Rs. 25,000 to-day, being the first instalment of his donation to His Majesty the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund of India.—United Press.

Drive Against Transvaal Indians

Extension Of Rights And Occupation Of Land Strongly Opposed At Ratepayers' Conference

JOHANNESBURG, (By Mail.)

Members of Parliament, members of the Provincial Council, and representatives of local authorities in all parts of the Transvaal attended a Conference in Pretoria arranged by Pretoris Federation of Ratepayers' Associations to protest against occupation of property in European areas—Asiatic penetration as it is called.

Remedies suggested by speakers were that legislation should be introduced to control Asiatic occupation as distinct from Asiatic ownership of property which is subject to legislation.

A review of legislation leading to the present position was made by Mr. J. M. Va H. Brink, members of the executive committee in 1885, but owing to circumstances beyond its control, had not been successful.

To-day the position had developed certain complicated aspects and its solution was extremely difficult. In 1877 the Transvaal had to deal with Indian born Indians, to-day they were faced with an Indian population, 75 per cent. of which was South African born.

European Interests

Mr. Brink stressed the fact that he was not speaking from dislike or hatred of the Indian and coloured people, but merely from a sense of self-preservation.

"We do not want to abolish the existing rights of the Indian, but we do not wish to allow a further extension of these rights at the expense of European interests," he said.

The European population was aware of the Indian's strong opposition to a policy of segregation, but, Mr. Brink continued, the Europeans were just as opposed to what they called penetration.

The Federation had asked the Government to widen the terms of reference of the Asiatic Land Laws commission to include an investigation into Asiatic occupation of property instead of merely investigating into evasion of laws against ownership. Mr. Brink said he hoped that the Conference would limit the discussion to the need for an inquiry into occupation.—Reuter

SOVIET UKRAINE

(Continued from page 25)

to make the Ukrainians in Poland and Rumania look upon Soviet Ukraine as their home. Poland may thus have to choose between the increasing Bolshevisation of her own Ukrainian population and the movement for an autonomous Ukrainian State. This choice may be made less difficult due to factors elsewhere in Europe. It must not be forgotten that Germany may continue to bribe Poland by not raising the question of the Polish corridor and that the Polish ruling caste will continue to prefer Fascism to the Soviet system. It is, therefore, likely that Polish opposition to Germany will not be so strong as that Germany would not like to risk raising the issue at all of an autonomous Ukrainian State

Russia's Opposition

Germany will meet the greatest opposition from Soviet Russia herself. This opposition will be of a two-fold character. In the first instance, the Red armies of the Soviet Union will stand guard over Soviet Ukraine and withstand any attempt at foreign intervention. In the second instance, the Ukrainians of Soviet Russia are not likely to prove very receptive to the idea of an autonomous Ukrainian State. In addition to the vast economic achievements that the Ukrainians owe to the Soviet system, their cultural life is also being continually transformed on to higher planes. There are 11,500 cultural associations functioning in Soviet Ukraine. The Research Institute for the study of the Communist Revolution in Kiev and the Ukrainian Communist Propaganda Museum in Charkov are only two of the major institutions which awaken love and regard among the Ukrainian masses to the Soviet system. As against these factors, it is true that a considerable separatist tendency handed down from generations prevails in Soviet Ukraine The bourgeois remnants in Soviet Ukraine may succeed in exploiting this separatist tendency to some extent. There are also several other factors which might confuse issues and thus benefit the reactionary forces in Soviet Ukraine. Due to the traditional exploitation of the Ukrainians by Russians and Jews under Czarist Russia, the life in Ukrainian cities is even to-day dominated by non-Ukrainians. Even while Ukrainians form over 80 per cent. of the total population of Soviet Ukraine, their share in the cities is generally around 40 per cent., the rest consisting of Russians and Jews. Soviet Russia is no doubt continually removing the urban-rural exploitation, but, even so, a section of the Ukrainians might be persuaded to take up anti-Russian and anti-Jew slogans. It has also been reported, though confirmation of the report is not available, that the purging policy of Soviet Russia has nearly halved the total membership of the Ukrainian Communist Party between 1933 and 1936.

These factors taken as a whole show that, while Hitler Germany might meet her toughest enemy in Soviet Ukraine, she might yet attempt to set on foot the movement for an autonomous Ukraine. Should that happen, it will be a vital combat between progress and reaction. Hitler Germany is determined, in alliance with other imperialisms and fascisms, to ensure Western European domination over the whole world, even if it be, as it will certainly be, at the expense of the light and freedom of the world. To the extent that the Ukrainian plans of Hitler Germany near completion and success, the prospects of world peace and freedom get dimmer. The dark menace of slavery lengthens.

EIGHT PASSENGERS SERIOUSLY INJURED

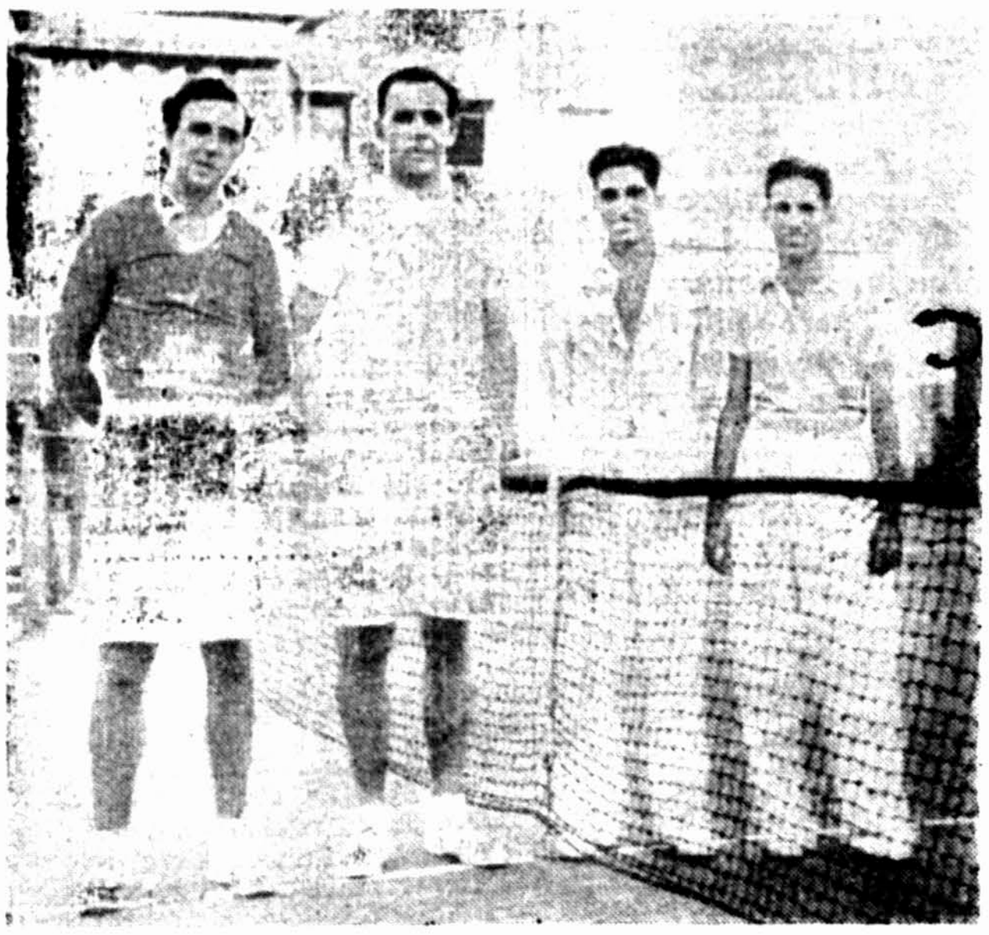
(From Our Correspondent)

SHIKARPUR, Dec. 30.

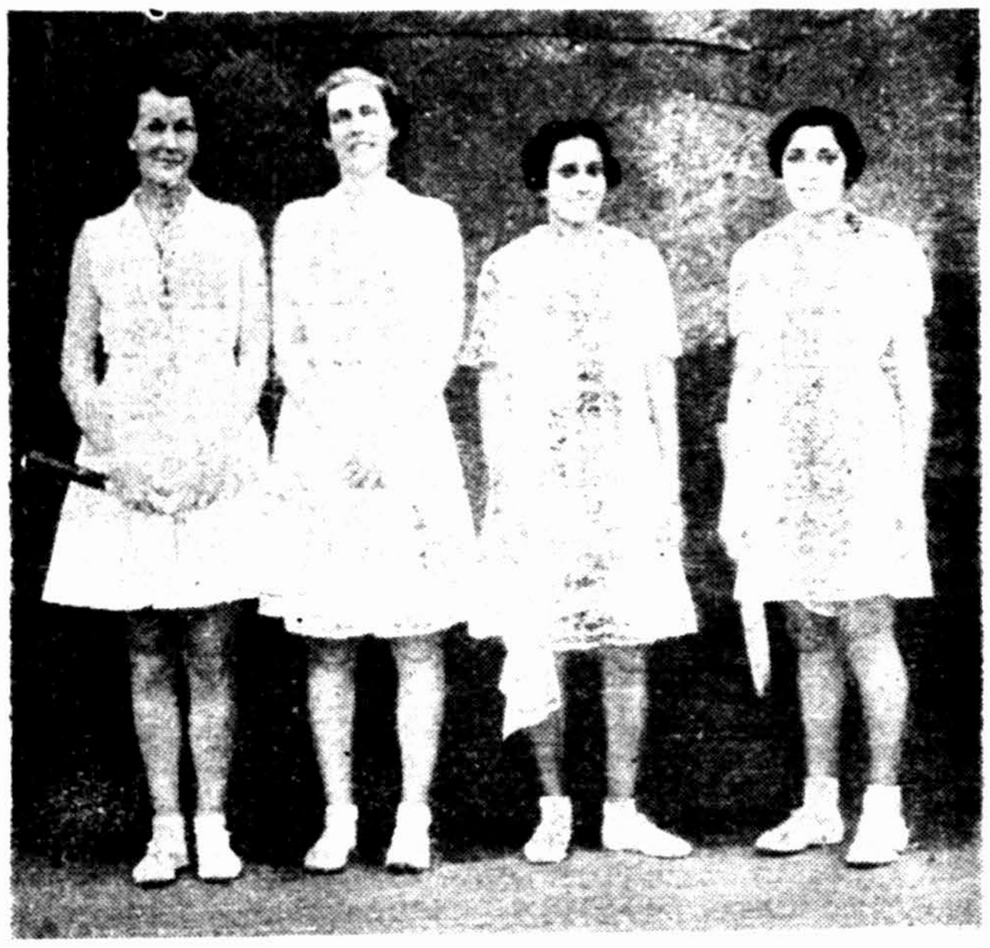
The entire party of passengers numbering eight received serious injuries owing to a lorry running into a tree near Jahankhan, Sukkur-Shikarpur Road, this morning.

One, Tharumal Jessaram a wool dealer died as a result of the injuries. Another, Ramkrishan Naraindas, Sereshtedar is lying in an unconscious condition. Five have been admitted to R. B. Udhavdas Hospital.

It is stated the lorry carrying passengers for Shikarpur to Sukkur was running at high speed of about 50 miles an hour. The driver, it is alleged, ran away leaving the passengers but a later report says that the driver is under arrest.



G. L. MYTTON AND J. E. TEW (LEFT), WHO BEAT R. F. VAKHARIA AND F. F. VAKHARIA IN THE MEN'S DOUBLES FINALS OF THE PARSI GYMKHANA OPEN TENNIS TOURNAMENT ON FRIDAY EVENING.



MISS H. DINSHAW AND MISS L. ROW (RIGHT), WHO DEFEATED MRS. W. A. BELL AND MRS. J. E. TEW, IN THE WOMEN'S DOUBLES FINALS OF THE PARSI GYMKHANA OPEN TENNIS TOURNAMENT, ON FRIDAY EVENING.

DRAWING MASTER'S NEW ROLE

He Should Form An Art Centre In Every Town

'Art and Its Place in Mass Education' was the subject of a public lecture delivered by Mr. Charles Gerard of the J. J. School of Art on Friday under the auspices of the All-India Educational Conference. He said:

"The All-India Educational Conference is dealing extensively with the many aspects of Education, and I think, it would be a serious omission, of Art and its relation to general education were not given its rightful place in these discussions. Making a few observations relating to Art and its place in the general scheme of education. Mr. Gerard said Art in the past has unfortunately not been considered as being one of the major subjects in the average School curriculum, possibly because the real purpose of the Art lesson has not been fully understood. I would like to give a few reasons why Art must take its place as one of the important subjects in the syllabus of every school. The type of art I am talking about is not the variety which is restricted to the easel picture painter, for, when Art is mentioned, it is generally understood as being some form of luxury; therefore it is little wonder that art has always taken a back place.

LIKE CINDERELLA

You have read, and I have no doubt you have read, Dr. Zakir Hussain's Report, and the Abbott and Wood Report, you will at once realise how Art Education like Cinderella has suddenly been recognised and appreciated and the quality of beauty has at last been given her rightful place in the education of the masses. Those two Reports I have mentioned may, I think, be quoted as representing carefully considered proposals for the general improvement of our future educational system, and will go far as a means of linking together all subjects to make a homogeneous whole in the School curriculum.

Art as a subject taught in the average school does not go far beyond the mere Drawing lesson. The Drawing Master should, at every opportunity, arrange his lessons in such a way that they prove their indispensability to the general curriculum of the School.

For instance, if his school is situated in a locality where peasant crafts form the chief industry, then design and craft work might be the important subjects in the School's curriculum. The Teacher should, at all times, bear in mind that his function is not to produce fine artists in the strict sense, for it will be obvious to every Drawing Teacher that exceptional artistic talent is an exception rather than the rule.

THE DRAWING TEACHER

A great responsibility rests with the Drawing Teacher, and his work does not end in teaching of drawing, design, etc. The art lesson should be correlated to all other subjects, for art work taught in any school other than an art school is not an end in itself, but should play its part in the comprehensive scheme of education.

History surely gives ample scope for sketching, illustrating the various incidents with the varied costume and the implements used during the different periods Geography gives ample scope for students to express themselves with illustrated maps and the construction of paper made relief models showing the geographical contour of a country.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

It is common knowledge that the weakest link in the chain of the educational system to-day, is the purely theoretical and academic training which the majority of students receive. It is, therefore, good to know that something is being done to give education for the masses a vocational bias. We should never lose sight of the important fact that we are living in a practical world, and when we speak of education for the masses, we must concern ourselves chiefly with 90 per cent. of the people who perhaps can never be expected to go beyond a general education which must be suited to some form of vocational training. The fact that drawing is more descriptive than words should not be lost sight of; where language fails, the descriptive drawing will more than fill the omission, for it is an international language understood by all who can see

"Indians Suffer From Undemocratic Laws"

Swami Bhawani Dayal's Charges Against Union Govt. In South Africa

DURBAN, Natal
(By Air Mail.)

"Indians are still suffering from undemocratic laws in a democratic country," said Swami Bhawani Dayal, in his presidential address at the first conference of the Natal Indian Congress which was held in Durban.

It could not altogether be said that the hopes of the Indian community placed upon a change of heart in the Union had been realised, he continued

Only in one direction, that of expansion of Indian education, was something done. In industry, trade, labour conditions, housing and the removal of slums, the condition of Indians was not bright. In fact the position had deteriorated.

"I have already stated that we in this country are going through difficult times," said the Swami. "Trials of life we have to endure, if we have to succeed. Mental-agitation have found expression in proposals to form a 'United non-European front'. This shows the desperate condition of our people.

"Youth movements have sprung up to give expression to the feelings of the youth, who desire to take their share in carrying out a programme of national work. It is to be noted that tension of feeling overseas has brought repercussions in its train even in this country.

UPHOLD TRADITION.

'An example of this will be found in the anti-Semitic incidents which took place in Transvaal recently These repercussions may breed hooliganism and racial animosity. As a race we must show goodwill to other races and as a race we must countenance no ill-will or harm to others The Indian is known to be a law-abiding and orderly person and we must uphold this tradition at all costs."

The Swami concluded: "Every cloud has its silver lining. In our struggles to maintain our status and self-respect and to be treated as nationals of South Africa, I am thankful to say that we can count on a large number of European friends and sympathisers in this country. They have liberal thoughts and high ideals. They will assist us to reach the goal of citizenship." Reuter.

ALL-INDIA HOMOEOPATHIC CONFERENCE

NAVSARI, Dec. 30.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Homoeopathic Conference announces that the seventh annual session of the Conference will, as already arranged, be held at Navsari on December 31 and January 1, 1939. He further states that the report appearing in certain papers that the Conference has been postponed is incorrect.—A. P.

Vaidyas' Alleged Complaint

Pandit Shiv Sharma, President, All-India Vaidya Conference writes:—

I have received a few letters, ten telegrams and three personal complaints that a certain section of the Vaidyas of Bombay have not been allowed to place their point before the Conference as the opposition to the Medical Practitioners' Act was not entertained by the Reception Committee.'

I have found out, however, that the Vaidyas at the Conference have freely spoken against the Government measures and no effort has been made to silence them by the Reception Committee or the delegates who accept the Government's point of view.

I will request those gentlemen who accuse the Reception Committee of motives to kindly give me in writing all their complaints followed by a statement that they have no more complaints to add: and present them to me through three or four of their accredited spokesmen who can meet me on 31st December any time between 11 a. m. and 1 p. m. (S.T.) at my residence.

If they have a reasonable case, I assure them that I will take them personally to the Conference and allow, them to impeach the Reception Committee and the Government in the open session of the Conference.

I will be available, however, for the interview only, if a written statement of complaints is brought to me with the specific assurance that no fresh complaint will crop up if the previous ones are adequately looked into and met with.

New Year's Eve Racing At Mahaluxmi

FAVOURITES FAIL IN EVERY EVENT

Affinity Wins Perth Plate In Easy Fashion

(By Our Racing Correspo ndent)

Racegoers had a very disastrous afternoon at Mahaluxmi yesterday when the Second Winter Meeting was initiated. Not only was every favourite beaten, but six very long priced winners scored.

Trainer Ali Asker probably enjoyed the sport more than most people. He had a profitable double through the medium of Faughan Hill and Dominic—two horses who had disappointed backers in previous essays. Yesterday they left their previous form to win well and at long prices.

It would be interesting to know what happened to these horses in their most recent outings, for they were very considerably supported, but did little to justify the confidence then reposed in them. Raymond also scored a double with Czardis and Affinity. Meekings was the most successful jockey, scoring a grand treble in the saddle. His winners were Sagban Pasha, Faughan Hill and Dominic. Proceedings opened with the race for the Muscat Plate, Division I. in which licensed Riding Boys and Apprentice jockeys donned silk. First market choice Tharwath, slowly away and with poor assistance from the saddle could not manage anything better than a fourth. Mr. Sultan Chinoy's new purchase, Bayhas streaked away into the lead, and never headed thereafter won as he liked from Golden Cap with Mas'ud Farhan in third place.

MUJBIL HAMID'S COME-BACK.

Mujbil Hamid returned to the winning list when taking Division II. of the Muscat Plate. Mr. Avasia's six-year-old was friendless in the market for he had figured unconspicuously in his four previous essays. With Obaid in the saddle he was early in the front line and taking the lead below the distance won well from the late finishing John Wilkes, now owned by H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur and Zaid ul Khair. Challenger performed disappointingly for the favourite. I am afraid he is either ungenerous or not quite sound in the legs. His action seemed laboured and he was never striding to the satisfaction of his pilot.

Favourite at threes in the Montgomery Plate, Boat Drill would have landed the odds readily enough but for the intervention of Czardis so little was thought of the chances of Mr. A. D. Abraham's filly that she was allowed to start at 98-1. In a close finish, the Silveris filly just short headed Buckley's gelding, Orme putting in a vigorous finish. Rose Apple came late to secure the minor placing.

OUTSIDER'S SCORES.

In a slow run race for the Simla Plate, Sagban Pasha scored narrowly at the expense of Dhiyab who, in turn beat Gold Mine by a head. At the head of the market operations Darbis failed to play his expected bold part. Burn rushed his mount into the lead after making a slow get away and the early brushing obviously took the steam out of Mr. Sampat's six-year-old who had no reserve left when it came to serious racing.

Having proved a most expensive horse to follow the Mysore owned Faughan Hill as last came to light in the Vellard Plate, Division II. The four-year-old daughter of Romney—a 11-1 chance ran her race out with a determination not previously shown and in an exciting finish beat Red Minx by a neck. Little Town ran gallantly under a big weight to fill a minor placing, but Braces. The first favourite would not stay a yard beyond six furlongs.

FAVOURITE UNPLACED.

Backers were again at sea in the Vellard Plate, Division I. wherein the public choice Birthday Gift and Irish Ford almost as well backed were not in the money. Mr. M. Wemyss's Pall Mall, also prominent from flag fall won comfortably from Mark You where previous efforts had been the reverse of encouraging. Gorgus was a place getter and Ratepayer, a new comer fourth, Birthday Gift did not have any luck through the race and was baulked in her challenging effort close home

The market rage in the Warwick Plate, Division II. Cymro had nothing to do with the finish. Victory belonged to the Rajpipla owned Mr. Pip, labelled a rogue, but obviously quietly fancied his connections. There was nothing of the rogue about his effort yesterday waited with instead of being rushed to the front as usual the aged son of Embargo finished on with rare determination and held the late finishing Monte Carlo another in-and-out customer very comfortably by half a length Remarque filled a minor placing.

AFFINITY WINS READILY.

The tale of losing favourites continued when Rough Sea had to strike his flag to Affinity in the important Perth Plate. Always among the front rankers. Mr. Gemini's useful staying gelding took charge two furlongs from home and easily held the challenge of the favourite. Miss Potiphar, very well just now, plodded on into a minor placing. Pressman does not stay. He was always well in it with a chance for ten furlongs.

The discomfiture of backers was complete when Dominic—a 11-1 shot won the concluding event of the day thereby leaving behind the form he had shown in his last two essays. He was last seen in a race on Monday in much the same company and finished down the field. Yesterday always in the front line he won as he liked from Girvan, Assault at Arms and several others who included the well favoured Haut Monde and Gangasagar II.

THE MUSCAT PLATE (Div. I)
Distance—1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 1,500: Second Rs. 450; Third Rs. 250.
For Arabs in Class III.
W. A.
Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938 once 4 lbs. twice 7 lbs.; oftener 12 lbs.
Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Sultan Chinoy's BAYHAS 8-10, S. Ahmad 1
Mr. Gedwi Husain's GOLDEN CAP 7-9. S. Hamid 2
Haji Abdul Wahid's MAS'UD FARHAN 8-4, Naji Dawood 3
Mr. Shahkir's THARWATH 9-1 K. Sheriff 4

Won by 3 lengths, neck. short head
Time: 1min. 55-1|5secs.
All ran.

NOTICE

The offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed on Monday January 2, 1939. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Tuesday.

Tote paid Rs. 67 for win, Rs. 28 Rs. 61 and Rs. 23 for places.
Favourite Golden Cap.
Winner trained by Dr. S. K. Pillay.

THE MUSCAT PLATE (Div. II.)
Distance—1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 450; Third Rs. 250.
For Arabs in Class III.
W. A.
Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938 once 4 lbs. twice 7 lbs.; oftener 12 lbs.
Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's MUJBIL HAMID 9-3, Obaid 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's JOHN WILKES 8-2, E. Britt 2
Raja Dhanrajgir's ZAID UL KHAIR 8-10, Evans 3
Messrs. Rasul al Essa & Ismail Kadim's SHIREEN 9-0, Whiteside 4

Won by 1 2 length, short head short head.
Time: 1min. 53secs
Not Run:—Hilal al Nusser 9-1.
Tote paid Rs. 247 for win, Rs. 51, Rs. 24 and Rs. 19 for places.
Favourite: Challenger.
Winner trained by G. A. Haji.

THE MONTGOMERY PLATE. Distance—7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third, Rs. 300. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class "A".

Mr. A. D. Abraham's CZARDIS 7-7 (cd. 7-10), Orme 1
Messrs. M. D. Petit & P. D. Bolton's BOAT DRILL 9-0. Field 2
Mr. Gemini's ROSE APPLE 7-9 Whiteside 3
Mr. J. H. Sorabjee's FANCIFUL 8-3 Md. Khan. 4

Won by Short head, head, 1-1|2 lengths.
Time: 1min. 30secs.
Not Run:—Cheri 9-5, and Guindy Park 7-7.
Tote paid Rs. 984 for win, Rs. 154, Rs. 17, Rs. 28 for places.
Favourite: Boat Drill and King's Wine.
Winner trained by N. E. Reymond.

THE SIMLA PLATE. Distance—1 1/4 Miles.
Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Dr. J. J. Naegamvala's SAGBAN PASHA 8-0 Meekings .. 1
Mr. Shahkir's DHIYAB 7-9 Md. Khan 2
Lt. Col. Zorawar Sing's GOLD MINE 8-2, Cook 3
Mr. P. B. Avasia's WAFI HAMID 7-9. Whiteside 4

Won. by Short head, 1-1|2 length
Time: 2min 24-4|5secs.
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 178 for win, Rs. 63, Rs. 65 and Rs. 31 for places.
Winner trained by Owner.

THE VELLARD PLATE (Div. II.)
Distance—7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 600. Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore's FAUGHAN HILL 8-13, Meekings 1
H. H. The Prince of Berar's RED MINX 8-4, Selby 2
Mrs. J. Thompson's LITTLE TOWN 9-4, Orme 3
Mr. Sultan Chinoy's TALKLESS 8-0, Mahomed Khan 4

Won by neck, 1|2 length, 1-1|2 lengths.
Time:—1 min. 28-4|5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 127 for win, Rs. 40, Rs. 31 and Rs. 32 for places.
Not Run:—Scion 8-6, Possiflora II 8-4.
Winner trained by M. Ali Asker.

THE VELLARD PLATE. (Div. I.)
Distance—7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. M. Wemyss's PALL MALL 8-5, Harding 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's MARK YOU 8-6, Selby 2
Mrs. F. S. Kerr's GORGUS 7-12 Mahomed Khan 3
Mr. Nemo's RATEPAYER 7-12, Evans 4

Won by 1|2 length, 2 lengths. short-head.
Time:—1 min. 27-4|5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 229 for win, Rs. 82, Rs. 32 and Rs. 32 for places.
Not Run:—Princess Coral 8-5.
Winner trained by Owner.

THE WARWICK PLATE. (Div. II.)
Distance—1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 900; Third Rs. 450.
A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's MR. PIP 8-0, Selby .. 1
Mr. Eve's MONTE CARLO 8-1, Brace 2
Mr. E. D. Pandole's REMARQUE 8-1, E. Britt 3
Raja Dhanrajgir's CHECKMATE 8-7, Evans 4

Tote paid Rs. 58 for win, Rs. 26, Rs. 29 and Rs. 25 for places.
Not Run:—Grianeog 9-2.
Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE PERTH PLATE Distance—(About) 1½ Miles.
Winner Rs. 7,000; Second Rs. 1,800; Third Rs. 900. A Handicap for Horses in Class II and III.

Mr. Gemini's AFFINITY 7-12. Whiteside 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's ROUGH SEA. 7-12 Selby 2
Major General Nawab Khusru Jung and Mr. V. Rosenthal's MISS POTIPHAR 8-4, Sibbritt 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's ETTESSAM 8-4, Bond 4

Tote paid Rs. 76 for win, Rs. 19, Rs. 16 and Rs. 16 for places.
Not Run:—Goudea 9-0.
Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE WARWICK PLATE (Div. I.)
Distance—1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 3,000, Second Rs. 900; Third Rs. 450. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. M. Ali Asker's DOMINIC 7-7, Meekings 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's GIRVAN 8-3, Selby 2
H. E. The Marchioness of Linlithgow's ASSAULT AT-ARMS 8-7, Maxwell 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's MYTHICAL MONK 8-3, ... 4

Tote paid Rs. 112 for win, Rs. 37, Rs. 24 and Rs. 25 for places.
Not Run:—Cartoon 8-10, Jovial Prince 8-9.
Winner trained by Owner.

A. I. STATES PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

Jawaharlal Accepts Presidentship

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 31.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has sent a telegram to the Secretary of the All-India States' People's Conference agreeing to accept the presidentship of the Conference to be held at Ludhiana in the Punjab.

The dates of the conference which was to be held on February 4 and 5 have been, however, changed to February 15, 16, and 17.—United Press.

Organise Workers In Every Industry

Presidential Address At First Punjab T. U. C. Congress Session

The following is the presidential address by Mr. B. P. L. Bedi at the first Punjab Trade Union Congress, held at Rawalpindi on Dec. 30 and 31:

The purpose for which we have gathered here in Rawalpindi is exciting enough to make the heart of every one of us leap.

The menace of capitalism which overshadows the life and bread of the honest worker, night and day, is now threatening to assume most alarming proportions before our very eyes in a world where we find the laws of the jungle replacing the cherished values of humanity which stood as the cornerstones of culture.

The Vulture of Imperialism has entered into a murderous alliance with the Fascist Hound. Working-class leaders like Thalmann and his band who had dedicated themselves to the proletarian cause are dying inch by inch trapped in the concentration camps of Fascist Germany and, to take an instance nearer home, brave comrades like Gurmukh Singh and Teja Singh Swatantra are facing the agony of their cancelled lives, under indefinite detention, behind prison bars in our own country.

In the achievement of this mighty task, the working class has a historic role to play, and for the proper understanding of that role, let us carefully look into the character of the working-class itself, by studying its origin growth and present position in a scientific perspective.

Just as the idea of sunset is inseparably associated with the idea of sunrise, so in society by the very laws of social evolution, capitalism is associated inseparably with exploitation.

The proletariat is "the mass of persons arising out of the breakup of the old order, out of the decay of middle classes and above all the lower strata of middle classes. The more fuss the Bourgeois make over the sacredness of private property, the more eagerly they take it away from the small trader, the artisan and the peasant, thereby changing them into folk lacking private property i.e., into Proletarians. The Proletarians, relieved of their wordly possessions, by the ever-grabbing hands of the Bourgeois, have in the words of Marx in their fight for bread liberty and life "nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win."

To this struggle which is going on night and day unceasingly and inexorably the working class brings empty hands but a revolutionised mind. It is in this changed outlook on life and the revolutionary mentality which is acquired in passage from farm to factory that the chief asset of the working class lies, besides the superiority of their numbers and the indispensibility of their labour.

In 1920 the All-India Trade Union Congress was founded and it "marked the first recognition of the common interests of labour throughout the country."

"The chief weapon in the hands of organised labour with which to fight the impudent power of capital is the weapon of strike.

According to the Labour Commission "prior to the winter of 1918-19 a strike was a rare occurrence in Indian industry. Lacking leadership in organisation and deeply imbued with a passive outlook on life, the vast majority of industrial workers regarded the return to the village as the only alternative to the endurance of hard conditions in industry. The end of the war saw an immediate change.

There were some important strikes in the cold weather of 1918-19, they were more numerous in the following winter and in the winter of 1920 to 21 industrial strife became almost general in organised industry. The main cause was the realisation of the potentiality of the strike in the existing situation."

Since then the fight for the realisation of the rights of labour has consistently gone forward as shown by the figures of disputes over a period of seven years from 1929 to 1936. The total number of disputes was 1164 involving 1,697-558 workers, out of these 637 centered round the demands for higher wages. Out of the total nearly 450 were successful. Over the same period there were 29 strikes of note in the Punjab involving 6587 workers. Out of these disputes, 17 were due to the demands for wages. And as many as 15 were successful. Truly enough strikes did prove themselves to be the schools of war.

Russia's Lead.

Looking back we now feel the incalculably stimulating effect which the Revolution in Russia had in arousing the consciousness of labour in India. When the working class of Russia threw the crown of a Czar as the gauntlet of battle before the guardian angels of vested interests and a new state, which was to be the herald of a new civilisation, rose over the debris of a vanished empire, the working class in India was dazzled into admiration by the magnificence of that prospect which united mass front held before their eyes.

If the victory of Japan over Czarist Russia evoked the national sentiments of the Eastern people, by smashing the idol of the white man's superiority, the Russian Revolution went a step further in awakening the consciousness of Indian labour not only to the necessity of fighting for their living but as well for their liberty.

Labour And Anti-Imperialist Struggle

It is in this context that the recent appeal of Comrade Suresb Chandra Bannerji, President All-India Trade Union Congress assumes profound importance. "At this critical moment of the history of the Trade Union Congress' he says "it is incumbent on every Trade Union worker to carefully remember what the ideal of the T.U.C. is and how that ideal can be practically realised. The immediate object of the T.U.C. no doubt is to bring within one fold all the organisations not only of industrial but also of agricultural labourers all over India.

But every organisation has its definite object and that object in this case is primarily helping the labourers in their day to day struggles for the betterment of their living conditions. But it is a fact well known to all economists and politicians that unless a class has the reins of power in its hands it cannot materially improve its economic conditions. Hence the final object of the Trade Union Congress is the establishment in India of a Socialist state or a state controlled by peasants and labourers.

In our present condition of slavery when we cannot even shape our own destiny it is futile to think of a Socialist state. In order to make its establishment possible, we must get rid of this slavery—we must have the government in our own hands. To be able to do that must co-operate with all organisations fighting for this end.

There is no gainsaying the fact the National Congress is the only organisation in India which has been, fighting to free India from the shackles of foreign rule. So, that is the organisation with which workers of India through their own specific organisation, the All-India Trade Union Congress should co-operate in all its anti-imperialist fights.

Every labourer and Trade Union worker at this critical juncture of our national history must remember this and prepare the future programme and line of action accordingly. On our grit and capacity to do this depends the realization of the ideal for which the Trade Union Congress has all these years been fighting."

Our Task.

In the light of these ideals which lie ahead of the labour movement in our country very special responsibility lies on the shoulders of Punjab comrades.

Straight Ahead!

The line of our action is clear out. We have to create a network of organisations in every profession, in every office, and in every factory. The organised strength of labour must press for immediate economic amelioration at the hands of the employers. We shall demand the common place privileges of the western workers, such as unemployment insurance, sickness relief, holidays with pay, to mention only a few. Has the Government, we ask, so far moved even an inch towards the taking of a census of our unemployed labour force? The records, if available, would reveal figures too shocking for words. Under Provincial Autonomy the powers of the local Government have expanded in the sphere of labour legislation. And the timely organisation of labour into well knit and efficiently run unions would increase the pressure of their demands in a corresponding degree.

But at the present the policy of Punjab Ministry is more than clear in its icy indifference to the lot of labour.

The road before us is bound to be hard and flinty. We have not only to overcome the internal difficulties which are the necessary accompaniments of a nascent organisation, but we have a host of outside factors to fight against. Not only have we to cope with greed-ridden captains of industry but we have equally well to face the abject lackeys who habitually kiss the toe of imperialism and are today installed in the places of ministerial power.

The Unionist Ministry is ever ready to wield the axe of authority to hew the thorns of challenge from the path of vested interests. In the historic conflict between labour and capital the might of law as operated by the Unionists, will naturally be on the side of those who belong to their own class,—as a Unionist Parliamentary Secretary once professed: "There is a code of morality even among thieves."

Recent Strikes

In recent strikes the attitude of the authorities in using the long arm of law to the disadvantage of the workers stands as a clear pointer towards the mentality of this Ministry.

Therefore repression is foreshadowed in the course of our organisational activity, and that factor in itself makes it of vital and urgent importance that we push ahead at the fastest pace.

If the Ministry continues to back up the vested interests and also disregards the demands of labour for better legislation, time will have become ripe for the hammer to join the sickle in rooting out the weeds of reaction from this land of the five rivers.

It may not be long before the peasantry, sick to death of the ruling clique of landlords, comes out to take its stand with the organised mass of workers to resist oppression and exploitation.

On a momentous occasion like that the non-payment of revenue may have to coincide with a general strike among those who run the Public Utility services. For a unique moment of that nature the working class of the Punjab has got to mobilize all its forces well in advance of the emergency.

Shoulder to shoulder with the Punjab Kisan organisation which is already sailing full mast, the Punjab Trade Union Congress must be able to take its rightful place in the formation of a broad and powerful Anti-Unionist Front which may sweep the barbarous combination of political reactionaries, economic exploiters and national traitors off the fair face of the Punjab.

Only then shall we have advanced a step further towards a direct and decisive trial of strength with Imperialism, and reached a day nearer to the founding of a Peasant and Workers' state in Socialist India.

MUSLIM LEAGUE AND PATRIOTISM

Council To Send Delegation To Foreign Countries For Propaganda

KARACHI, Dec. 30.

Sir Abdulla Haroon, M.L.A. (Central), Member of the Executive of the All-India Muslim League, in a statement to the Press, says:—

"To refute the allegations made in the foreign countries by Congress propagandists that the Muslims of India are not patriotic, and further to present the case of the Indian Muslims before the public in those countries, the All-India Muslim League Council at its recent Delhi meeting decided to send a delegation to the foreign countries including England and appointed a sub-committee for the purpose."

He adds that necessary literature in this connection is now in print and that he is convening a meeting of the said sub-committee in Lahore by the end of January next to settle the outline of the future work in this direction.

Sir Abdulla also announces that another sub-committee was appointed by the League Executive to organise deputations, which would tour the Muslim majority provinces 'in order to apprise the Muslims there of the conditions obtaining in the minority provinces.' Preliminary spade-work in this direction is also progressing. —United Press.

Mysore Prepares For Viceroy's Visit

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, Dec. 29.

Arrangements are going on briskly at Clospet to accord the Viceroy a fitting welcome when His Excellency arrives on 17th January next. The Viceroy and party travel by special train from Bangalore to Clospet and then travel by car to Mysore.

At Clospet, a special platform is being erected in connection with the Viceroy's visit, adjacent to the station. An exhibition is also being arranged at the premises of the Rural Health Centre.

Elected Presidents For Municipalities In Baroda

BARODA, Dec. 30.

Yet three more municipalities in the State, namely, Patna, Navsari and Amreli, have been permitted to elect presidents from the municipal members.

The total number of municipalities exercising this right will be 12.—United Press

STEAMER REFLOATED

GIBRALTAR:—"Jose Luis Diez" has been refloated and, with British soldiers mounting guard aboard, towed into Gibraltar.—Reuter

ABODE OF INDUSTRY

Kumarappa's Speech At Opening Ceremony

WARDHA, Dec. 30.

Requesting Mahatma Gandhi to perform the opening ceremony of the Magan Sangrahalaya and the Udyoga Bhuvan, Syt. J. C. Kumarappa said:—

"As many of you know, this All-India Village Industries' Association was started just over four years ago pursuant to a resolution of the Indian National Congress. This piece of land with the then existing buildings were given to us by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj. Although we had sufficient grounds we soon outgrew the buildings. We had put up hastily a few sheds and have since been working in them under great difficulty. We have been expanding very rapidly and the pressure for accommodation has increased. We have now raised adequate shelters for the industries we are tackling—Paddy husking, flour grinding, oil pressing, gur making, beekeeping and paper making. We have a workshop for carpentry and blacksmithy. We hope to add soon buildings for spinning, soap making, paints making and pottery as well as for a laboratory. All these new buildings, are erected round a quadrangle on western portion of Manganwadi grounds and is called the Udyog Bhavan. This group of buildings I have to request Gandhiji to open to day.

VILLAGE AS HOUSE-BUILDERS

These structures are of bamboo, wood and mud and are so built as to be within the means of the villagers. Where industry itself calls for it, we have used brick and mortar as for instance in the case of pillars of high buildings. It has often been remarked that if these buildings were of brick and mortar, although the initial cost would be a little more, yet they would last much longer. This argument is based on the presumption of availability of capital. Ours is a poor country where idle houses are plentiful. This Association strives to fit in an economic organisation which will be effective under existing circumstances to start with and then lead on to the strengthening of the economic condition of the masses.

Under the present situation, where capital is scarce with the villagers, it would be a misfit to have elaborate pucca structures. These katcha buildings will need repairs often but these repairs will not call for any monetary payment, as the owners themselves can work and mend the damaged parts, i.e., pay with what they own in plenty—idle hours. It is for this reason that we have persistently followed this policy.

SIMPLE RURAL ARCHITECTURE

The architecture is rural, simple and follows the requirements of the industry to be housed. The only ornamental feature is the gateway, but even this serves a four fold purpose—Gate, name board, Belfry, and flagstaff. The gate pillars are adorned with figures in relief of a man and a woman—villagers for whom we seek to provide employment Over the arch are two plaques of ashtadasa kamals with ornamental peacocks—copies from Ajanta. On the ridge above are two bulls in repose—the silent and ubiquitous motive power available to the villagers. For these beautiful pieces of art, we are indebted ot Sjt. M. S. Pandhey of the Tilak Rashtriya Vidyalaya of Khamgaon and his students. We are also grateful to Dr. S. R. Savoor of Palghat for the gift of the bell which helps to punctuate our short span of life. The water colour paintings that decorate the walls of the buildings inside were made by Sjt. Nandalal Bose and his pupils for the Haripura Session of the Congress generously presented to us by the Reception Committee of that Session.

As you enter the Udyog Bhavan, you will face a hieroglyphic plan of the Court. This is meant for the villagers who are practically all illiterate and besides this board can be read by persons of many tongues.

In the front block, the two square and the two sexagonal pyramids house bullock-driven flour-grinding, paddy-husking and oil-crushing machines. In the wings connecting these there are many kinds of hand worked chakkis.

On either side of this block, there are narrow long wings for Gur and Ghanis. Then there is a shed for carpentry and blacksmithy followed by the Apiary which is designed as a hive box.

The paper making building on the North East corner is built so as to supply the needs of about fifty students.

The Udyog Bhavan faces our staff quarters, our Gram Sevak Vidyalaya and our Shop.

For those visitors who wish to study our activities at close quarters, we have published a handy guide to Maganvadi. This is priced at half an-anna and is available at the gate.

We are grateful to the Donors who have made it possible to have these buildings erected and to you friends for coming and gracing the occasion.

It is in the fitness of things that Gandhiji who was instrumental in launching this Association should have consented to open this abode of industries. We are grateful to him for sparing us this time.

Prominent among those present were the Hon. Mr. Patil, Minister, Bombay Government, Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Member of the Executive Committee of the All-India Village Industries Association and the All-India Spinners Association and the delegates to the Nagpur economic Conference.

Mr. Shankerlal Banker, Secretary of the All-India Spinners Association said that twenty years ago, Gandhiji started the Charka movement in the Sabarmathi Ashram, and now this movement had assumed great proportions providing relief and work to thousands of villages. This had been largely due to the efforts of Maganlal Gandhi, who combined great faith, a scientific mind and business ability in him. Mr. Banker remarked the Museum that was being opened in his memory was a fitting memorial to one who had been so closely associated and vitally interested in the movement.

Prof. Manikrao's Diamond Jubilee

BARODA CITIZENS HONOUR FATHER OF INDIAN PHYSICAL CULTURE

The Diamond Jubilee celebration of Raj Rathna Prof. Manikrao alias Gajanan Yeshwant Tamhane, the founder of the great Jummadada Vyayam Mandir of Baroda, and the father of Indian physical culture is being held at Jummadada Vyayam Mandir, Baroda, from the 30th December, 1938 to 1st January, 1939, under the presidentship of Mr. Govardhandas Gokuldas Morarji. A number of physical culture enthusiasts a good many of his worthy disciples have gathered in Baroda for the occasion.

On the 31st of December, 1938 Prof. Manikrao was taken in a procession seated on an elephant in a silver howdah. At the termination of the procession a public reception was accorded to him by offering him a handsome purse on behalf of the health loving public of Baroda.

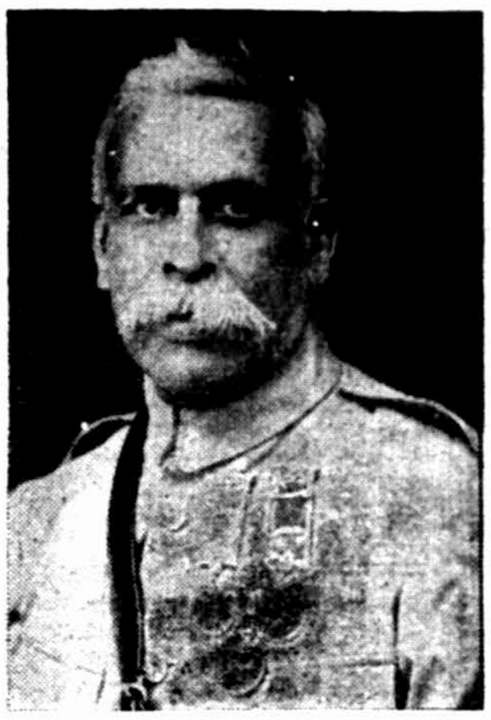
WELL-KNOWN AUTHORITY.

Prof. Manikrao's heroic deeds and physical achievements have been duly appreciated by His Highness the Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda and it is needless to mention them here as they are well-known to all those interested in physical development of this country. Sage by nature and a brave warrior in spirit, Prof. Manikrao is a staunch believer in celibacy and has himself been a keen follower of the same principle.

He speaks Hindi and wears khadi. Simple in living and high in ideals he is fortunate in seeing his own dreams being materialized one after the other. Besides his personal physical achievement he is considered to be an authority on the science of skilful wrestling, being the foremost disciple of the late Mr. Jummadada, the well-known wrestler of Baroda. He excels all other Indian athletes in his proficiency in one-weapon-defence, the art of "Ek-binot" (a type of a fight in which one is deprived very skilfully of the only weapon to be used).

"DESH-RATNA."

He is a worthy student of the well-known wrestler of Baroda the late Mr. Jummamiyya and has



Prof. Manikrao.

inherited from his worthy master, honesty, discipline, and regularity, sincerity, together with humane sympathy for one rate.

He has played a prominent part in building up the martial qualities of Baroda State and the Maharaja of Baroda has rightly honoured him by the title of Rajratna, but he really now deserves to be honoured with a higher title of Desh Ratna and all Indian youths should keep before their eyes his life and achievements as an ideal of their life.

Prof. Manikrao's Diamond Jubilee

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Dec. 31.

The diamond Jubilee celebrations of Prof. Manekraoji were held to-day when a mile long procession started from Mandvi to Vithal Kridabhawan. On the way the Professor was garlanded by various associations. Among those who sent greetings are Mr. B. G. Kher, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. G. V. Mavlankar and Seth Bajaj.

RESPONSIBLE GOVT. FOR AUNDH

Bill For State Assembly On Jan. 21

MIRAJ, Dec. 31.

A Gazette Extraordinary issued by the Aundh State this noon announces that the new constitution, embodying the grant of Responsible Government will be introduced in the State Legislative Assembly on January 21.

The constitution which embraces the principles of non-violence and public morality guarantees to every citizen almost all kinds of freedom. Every village and town in the State will enjoy the right of electing a 'Panchayat', and all literate adults will be eligible as voters. Free, compulsory and self-supporting basic education will be introduced immediately.

The privy purse of the Raja Saheb will be fixed at Rs. 30,000 per year during the first five years.—United Press.

HINDU-MUSLIM AMITY IN ORISSA

Leaders' Hopes In Congress Govt.

CUTTACK, Dec. 31.

Moulvi Hifzur Rahaman, member of the All-India Congress Committee and a member of the Executive Committee of the All-India Jamiat-ul-Ulema, and Moulana Abdul Halim Saheb Siddique, a member of the Executive Committee of the Mass Contact Committee, United Provinces, and also member of the Executive Committee of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, who came here in connection with the conference of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema (Orisa Branch), have issued a joint statement saying that although Muslims are in a minority in Orissa their relations with Hindus are very cordial. If this sort of relation continues, they add, they are confident that Mussalmans would join the Congress in large numbers in the fight for independence.

The leaders hoped that the Orissa Government will do their best to give effect to some of the resolutions passed at the conference. It is the duty of Orissa Mussalmans, they exhort, to look upon the Orissa Government as their own.—United Press

WHEN SETH BAJAJ MEETS GANDHIJI

NEW DELHI, Dec. 31.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj leaves for Bardoli on the morning of January 3, to meet Mahatma Gandhi in connection with the ban on his entry into Jaipur State. Gandhiji will leave Wardha tomorrow for Bardoli

Inqiries made by the "United Press' reveal that the prohibitory order served on Seth Jamnalal on December 29, at Sawai Madhopur was dated December 16 and issued by the State Council over the signature of the Secretary.

Seth Jamnalal told the "United Press" representative that police officers treated him courteously and Mr. Young Inspector-General, had long talks with him at the station. Mr. Young was accompanied by other police officers and an armed posse of constables.

Mr. G. D. Birla leaves for Pilani, his home, in Jaipur, State, on the morning of January 3.—United Press

The Baroda Government have increased the amount of financial help to the metal industry at Vispagar from Rs. 2,000 to 10,000 They also desire that a metal factory on modern lines should be started there, with a metal works school attached to it.—United Press.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

VUB 244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Records. 12-0 noon Bits from Bilawals. 12-10 p.m. Thumri by K. R. Patwardhan. 12-20 Asavari on Sitar. 12-25 Shamla Mazgaonker. 12-52 They sing Bhairvin. 1-0 Music. 3-30 All Children's Hour. By Bombay Khan. 6-0 Ghazals. 6-15 K. R. Patwardhan. 6-30 Vichitra Been: Alap and Gat Purbi. 6-40 Shamala Mazgaonker. 7-15 Jaltarang Solo. 7-20 Master Ratnakant. 7-35 Orchestral Music. 7-50 K. R. Patwardhan. 8-0 Records. 8-15 Tabeeb (Hindustani) drama by S. Ansar Nasri. 8-55 Malgunji on Sarangi. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Week in Sport. By A. F. S. Talyarkhan. 9-30 News. 9-50 Bombay Questionnaire. By Lionel Fielden. 10-5 Bombay Radio Orchestra. 10-15 Duets from Discs. 10-25 Vishnupant Pagnis. 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. to 9-0 and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay I.

61.43 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. to 6-30 As in Bombay I. 6-30 Evensong 7-35 to 11-0 As in Bombay I. 11-0 Epilogue. Close down.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

8-0 H. H. Chughtai and orchestra: Nauroz. 8-10 Nasir Khan. 8-30 Benazirbai of Jaipur. 8-50 Surbahar recital. 9-0 Popular geets of Zia Fatehpuri. 9-15 Majidanbai. 9-30 For young listeners.

12-0 noon Silver screen. 1-0 Happy new year. 6-0 Chughtai and his orchestra: Purbi. 6-10 R. R. Chowdhary. 6-30 Ustad Bundukhan of Indore. 6-40 Benazirbai. 7-0 For villagers only. 8-0 Interpretation by Delhi radio orchestra. 8-10 Nazr-i-Aqidat. 8-15 Hali: His different roles. by Sirajuddin Azar. 8-35 Three Ghazals of Hali. 9-5 Recitation from Musaddas-i-Hali. 9-50 Margaret Cousins: Pianoforte recital. 10-20 A New Year Bouquet.

Delhi—II Programme

19.3 metres (590 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi I.

60.48 metres (49.60 kc/s)

6-0 Nasir khan. 6-25 Sarod Recital by P. Mukerjee: Puria. 6-30 Majidanbai. 6-45 R. R. Chowdhari. 7-0 Benazirbai. 7-20 Sarangi recital by Ustad Bundu Khan. 7-35 Nasir Khan. 7-50 Majidanbai. 8-0 to 8-50 As in Delhi I. 8-50 to 9-15 As in Lahore. 9-15 to 9-45 As in Delhi I. 9-50 R. R. Chowdhary. 10-0 Nisar Khan. 10-20 Sarangi Recital by Ustad Bundu Khan. 10-30 Benazirbai. 10-45 Majidanbai.

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15,160 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. to 10-0 and 12-0 noon to 2-0 As in Delhi I

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. to 7-0 As in Delhi I. 7-0 to 8-0 As in Delhi II. 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi I

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

VUC 370 metres (810 kc/s)

8-30 a.m. Inst. Duet. 8-38 Parul Chowdhury. 8-58 Sachin Das. 9-18 Shaila Devi. 9-36 Inst. Duet. 9-45 Indubala: Sadhan Sangit. 10-5 Music Lesson by P. K. Mallick. 10-45 Stage and Screen by 'Spectator.' 10-0 New Year Greetings from Calcutta Station. 11-2 News. 11-8 Special Concert.

5-0 p.m. Studio Service for Children. 5-30 Church Service. 7-20 Anil Bugchi. 7-45 Tappas by Sushama Dey. 8-10 Bengali Thumri by Sachin Das. 7-5 Jack Artin and His Orchestra. 9-45 Calling Our Listeners by the Station Director. 10-0 'Ariel' Singers.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

8-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. as in Calcutta I.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. A Variety Programme. 7-20 to 10-30 as in Calcutta I.

Madras—I Programme

VUM 211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

PROLOGUE.

5-0 p.m. AIR Carnatic Orchestra. 5-10 Keeranur Brothers: Nagaswaram. 6-10 C. Ranga Iyengar: Vocal. 7-0 Ring in New: At Nineteen Hours. 7-15 Keeranur Brothers: Nagaswaram. 7-45 Shrimati Balamba and Sugaudi: Vocal Duets. 8-35 V. M. Ramamurti: Vocal. 9-15 Calling Our Listeners. 9-30 V. M. Ramamurti: Vocal. 9-55 V. Seturama Iyer: Violin. 10-10 Iswara Iyer: Veena.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 9-30 p.m. as in Madras I. 9-30 Album of Popular Favourites. 9-45 Maurice Lanyon: Pianoforte. 10-15 Prelude to Repose. 10-30 Epilogue.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres (1,500 kc/s)

9-0 a.m. New Year's Day Selection.

5-0 p.m. Hour with villagers. 6-0 Announcements in Hindustani. 6-10 Karim Dad Khan. 6-30 Naghma-i-Nauroz. 6-35 New Year's Day (Hindustani) by Pir Bakhsh Khan, M.L.A. 6-50 Ilmas Jan. 7-10 When Two Neighbours Meet. 7-25 Karim Dad Khan. 7-45 Beauty and Love (Hindustani) by Prof. M. A. Latif. 8-0 Islam Jan. 8-15 Nau Roz. 9-0 Ankhon ki Nadani. 9-45 Musical Miscellany.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

10-5 a.m. Shamshad Begum. 10-20 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar. 10-35 Janpuri on the Sitar. 10-45 Umra Zia Begam.

6-10 p.m. Roshan Lal Bhatnagar. 6-30 For Countryside. 7-0 Shamshad Begam. 7-25 Jhande Khan. 7-35 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar. 7-55 Umra Zia Begam. 8-15 Airvoice Orchestra: Naghma. 8-20 Shamshad Begam: Request Songs. 8-45 Jhanade Khan. 8-50 Hamid and His Neighbours. 9-10 Airvoice Orchestra: Naghma. 9-45 Indian Science Congress by Dewan Anand Kumar. 10-0 Musical Montage. 10-20 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar. 10-30 Request Songs. 10-40 Jhande Khan. 10-50 Shamshad Begam: Mahiya.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

5-30 p.m. New Year Greetings to our Listeners. 5-35 Sal-i-Nau. 5-55 Sankh Dhun. 6-10 Akhtaribai Faizabadi. 6-25 Gauhar Sultan. 6-40 Dehati Larki ka Geet. 7-0 G. N. Natu. 7-35 Lucknow Radio Orchestra: Ghara. 7-45 Film Songs. 8-0 Akhtaribai Faizabadi. 8-30 Pehli Janwari. (Hindustani) by 'Sakuni' 9-0 Gauhar Sultan. 9-45 G. N. Natu. 10-20 Gauhar Sultan. 10-40 Akhtaribai Faizabadi.

British Broadcasting

p.m. 7-30 Recital of Music for Two Pianofortes. 7-50 If I Were You. 8-20 Recital by Arnold Matters. 8-40 Religious Services. 9-30 News, Sports Summary. 10-0 Fred Hartley and his Sextet.

LIBERALS TO OPPOSE FEDERATION

(Continued from page 20)

Scheme, as contemplated, by the Government of India Act, he said, was an imposed solution, and such a solution was bound to fail.

LET RULERS MOVE WITH TIMES

"The Indian rulers" he said "must move with the times, if they want to live." He was for Representative Government in Indian states. He did not want the States to be eliminated, but he wanted them to be democratised and modernised. Concluding, he made a fervent plea for social justice and appealed to everyone to approach the problem of Indian poverty with vigour and courage. He was sure that the Party founded by Sir Surendranath Banerji and Sir Dinshaw Wacha, with Mr. G. K. Gokhale as its inspiration and Mr. Ranade, as their prophet, would play a great role in the futures.

The sessions came to a close with the singing of the national anthem.

TRIBESMEN'S APPEAL TO FAQIR

BANNU, Dec. 30.

Snowfall has commenced earlier this year, and as a result scarcity of food supply is being felt by the followers of the Faqir of Ipi due to consequent blockade of foodstuffs.

Representatives of the tribal clans are therefore stated to be urging the Faqir to put an end to the hostilities and enter into negotiations with the British Government.

The political Department, Government of India, are also holding 'jirgas' and considering negotiations for peace.

In the meantime, the military force, with the help of the Tochi and South Waziristan Scouts, is advancing in the tribal area towards South Waziristan, and every time Government troops are fired at by the tribes.—United Press.

Dr. S. S. Ansari Thanks

NEW DELHI, Dec. 29.

Dr. Shaukatullah Shah Ansari has issued the following statement:—

"It is not possible for me individually to acknowledge at once messages from many kind friends and institutions all over India who have shared our grief and sorrow. I, therefore, thank them all through the Press. May I also take this opportunity of acknowledging the very deep debt of gratitude which we, and particularly myself, owe to my medical colleagues who placed themselves unsparingly at our disposal throughout the long period of my aunt's (late Begam Ansari) illness."

COLD WAVE HAVOC IN SIND

Several Persons Frozen To Death

KARACHI, December 30.

Following heavy snowing at Quetta, a spell of intense cold is sweeping all over the province and the mercury has fallen much below the normal.

Reports of deaths due to cold are coming from different parts of Sind, and considerable loss of cattleheads is also reported.

Cotton crop has been damaged to a very great extent, partly due to frost and partly due to unseasonal rains.

According to a Tando Bago message, a police constable on horse-back, while on duty, was benumbed to death On many wayside stations, ill-clad beggars have been frozen to death.

In order to escape the rigours of the weather a poor family at Sohrab station, near Quetta, went to bed at night after closing all doors and windows and keeping a furnace burning. On the following morning they were found lying in an unconscious state. Two of them died of coal gas poisoning.—United Press.

WARDHA SCHEME FOR SATARA SCHOOLS?

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, (By Mail)

Fifteen self-aided primary schools having on their roll over 500 students were declared open by Sjt. N. V. Gadgil, M.L.A. (Central) in the Satara District when he went to Khanapur (Satara District) to preside over a local function. Sjt. K. M. Jedhe, M. L. A. (Central) and president of the M.P.C.C. who accompanied Sjt. Gadgil opened a weaving class attached to one of these schools. The sponsors of the schools hope to work the Wardha Education Scheme in those institutions.

TOWARDS CONCILIATION IN KOLHAPUR

(From Our Correspondent).

KOLHAPUR, Dec. 31.

The Kisan demonstrations held on Sunday last have a telling effect.

The Prime Minister held a cabinet meeting and it is understood, decided to follow a policy of conciliation.

The arrested leaders, it is understood will be shortly released and prosecutions of those under-trial will be withdrawn.

It is expected a notification will be issued next week granting freedom of speech and association to the State subjects.

ELECTRIC AMULET FOR THE PRODUCTION OF SONS ONLY.

There are so many families where there are all daughters but no son or where there are no children at all. This Amulet is to be securely worn on the right arm of the women. Within a year from date there will be the sure birth of a beautiful and healthy son. This Amulet has got unfailing power. Enclosed in a silver covering. Price Rs. 4/-. Half of the price on delivery of the Amulet and the other half after the birth of the baby.

GUARANTEE:—In case of failure double the price refundable.

KAMA Co., Lahore Road, Amritsar.

SOYABEEN RUSK BISCUITS

Recommended

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BOMBAY, No. 8. Phone No. 41507.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Dec 31

Previous closing	4.64 13/16
To-day's opening	4.64 5/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	mutilated

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Dec 31

Previous closing	4.65.25
To-day's opening	4.64.87
To-day's closing	4.64.40

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Dec 31

Previous closing	176.82
To-day's opening	176.78
To-day's closing	176.75

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec 31

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.64.87 and then weakened to 4.64.78 on lack of enquiry with subsequent changes being small.

Franc opened at 176.73 and remained very steady with little variation.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.210) 13.204
New York on Bombay (34.82) 34.79
Berlin on Bombay (86 3/4) 86 1/4
London on Milan (88.47) 88.25
London on Shanghai (0-8 3/8 nominal) 0-8 3/8 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-9-5 1/2) £7-9-7 1/2
Silver (20d.) 20 1/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/16 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/16 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (1 to 1 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Dec 30

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

Speculators bought. Small business. Market steady.

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec 31

Spot	(20d) 20 1/16+1/16
Forward	(19 11/16d) 19 11/16 nil

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec 31

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-9-5 1/2) £7-9-7 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec 31

General Motors (dol 50 1/2) dol 50 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 35 3/8) dol 34 7/8
U S Common New Stock (dol 69 1/8) dol 68 1/2
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

WALL STREET CLOSES FIRM

Substantial Borrowings From Bank Of England

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec 31

The Money Market was chiefly occupied during the week, making arrangements to finance commitments over the year end, and on most days substantial amounts were borrowed from the Bank of England.

To-day at the outset, lively conditions prevailed and upto 3 per cent were paid for Loans, although, later, supplies came forward more freely and finally the situation was comparatively normal.

On Foreign Exchange Market, Sterling eased in terms of all major currencies, with the dollar especially in demand, mainly on speculative account. The Exchange account intervened intermittently to support sterling.

Wall Street closed firm.

Improved Implements And Instructions To Spinners

Establishment For Increasing Khadi Sales At Bhandars

WARDHAGANJ, Dec. 31.

A meeting of the Council of the All-India Spinners' Association, was held, yesterday, at Shegaon, Mahatma Gandhi presiding. The following members were present:—

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Mr. Shrikrishadas Jaju, Mr. Vithaldas V. Jerajani, Mr. Lakshminarayanji and Mr. Shankerlal Banker, Hon. Secretary.

The Council sanctioned the budgets for Bengal, Bihar and U. P. branches, as also for the Khadi Karyalaya at Dholka for 1939, the Khadi production proposed by these branches being worth as Rs. 1,90,125 Rs. 6,52,200 and Rs. 6,64,912 Rs. 7,197 respectively. The Council sanctioned the budgets involving an expenditure of Rs. 1,33,87 for Bihar, and Rs. 12,727 for the Maharashtra branches, for the introduction of improved implements, and imparting of instruction to spinners for the use of their implements.

It is also sanctioned Rs. 1,200 for medical aid at production centres as Saoli and Metpalli, conducted by the C. P. and Maharashtra branches.

The Council considered the application of the Andhra branch for the relief to Harijan weavers affected by the storm at Masulipatam. The Council sanctioned upto Rs. 350 for helping them to erect new dwelling sheds.

In order to facilitate the work of erecting improvements in the sales of the Bhandars, the Council sanctioned Rs. 1,500 for necessary establishment to be engaged by Mr. V. V. Jerajani.—A. P.

CHAMBERLAIN'S ENGAGEMENTS IN ROME

ROME, Dec. 30.

Before proceeding to Palazza Venezia on January 12 for the first conversation with Sgr. Mussolini, Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax will lay a wreath on the grave of the Italian Unknown Soldier. In the evening on the same day Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax will be received by Prince Colonna, Governor of Rome, at the capital and later be the guests of Count Ciano at a dinner.

The second conversation with the Duce will take place in the afternoon of January 13.

Newspapers state that although arrangements have been made for only two visits to the Duce, it is not unlikely that there will be further conversations between Mr. Chamberlain and Sgr. Mussolini and Lord Halifax and Count Ciano, "owing to the great importance of the subjects to be discussed."

GOLD HOLDINGS ON SEPTEMBER 30

Actual Figures

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Amplification of yesterday's exchange equalisation account half-yearly statement. The exchange accounts show that the actual gold holdings on September 30th amounted to £152 million, while gold held by the Bank of England on the same date totalled 538 millions making the country's total gold reserve £690 millions.—Reuter.

SIR M. VENKATASUBBA RAO

To Succeed Jayakar As Federal Court Judge

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 31.

Sir M. Venkatasubba Rao who recently retired from the Bench of the Madras High Court and was also a member of the Hammond Committee for Delimitation of Constituencies will, it is definitely understood succeed Justice Jayakar as Judge of the Federal Court. The latter as stated already has been appointed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, vice Sir Shadilal resigned.

IMAM OF YEMEN

ADEN, Dec. 31.

The Imam of Yemen has nominated his son, Saifel Islam Husein, to represent him at the Palestine Conference in London.—Reuter.

1,500 ROUBLES FOR ENTERING WITHOUT VISA

Grover Expelled, 'Plane Confiscated

MOSCOW, Dec. 31.

Mr. Brian Grover, London Engineer, who on December 13 flew from the Bromma Aerodrome, Stockholm to Moscow in an attempt to get his Russian wife out of the country, was found guilty by the court of entering Russia without a visa or a landing permit, and fined 15,00 Roubles.

The confiscation of the Aeroplane was ordered and Grover was expelled from the U S S R.—Reuter.

SHEET-ANCHOR OF WORLD PEACE

MELBOURNE, Dec. 31.

"If I could tell you the extent of the cooperation existing between the United States and Britain, I could amaze you, but I am not at liberty to tell," declared Doctor Walterfoote, United States Consul at Melbourne, speaking at the University graduates luncheon. He added the Anglo-German friendship could be the sheet-anchor of world peace.—Reuter.

A. R. P. IN ULSTER

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Lord Craigavon interviewed in London declared that Ulster A. R. P. arrangements will be on similar lines to those adopted in Britain. "The National Voluntary Register will be carried on the same way, but he added: "I am only sorry that it is not compulsory. I think that all people would like their minds to be made up for them on a question of such grave importance as registering for war work. If a compulsory register is decided upon in Britain we shall decide similarly."—Reuter.

TRANSJORDAN PREMIER ON WAY TO LONDON

AMMAN, Dec. 31.

Tewfix Pasha Abouhuda, Premier of the Transjordan, who is representing Transjordan in the forthcoming Palestine Conference in London, left for Syria where he will remain for a few days before proceeding to London.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL RECEPTION TO FR. AMBASSADOR

BARCELONA, Dec. 31.

While Nationalist 'planes roared overhead and anti-aircraft guns fired from below, a squadron of the Republican Presidential Guard escorted M. Jules Henry, the new French Ambassador at Barcelona to an official reception. Five persons were killed and nine wounded in the air-raid.—Reuter's Special.

ITALO-FRENCH DISPUTE

Prospects Of Four Power Conference

PARIS, Dec. 30.

A suggestion that Italy wishes a Four-Power Conference to be held in an effort to settle the Italo-French dispute is published in "L'Epoque" which states, "Italy with the knowledge that she has no chance of seeing all her "Demarches" satisfied by direct negotiations with France, is endeavouring to bring problems interesting to her on to the international plane.

Whether it is Tunisia, Suez or Djibouti that is concerned, Rome is fully supported by Berlin and would very much like to see the calling of a Four Power Conference to discuss the question. That would be equivalent to a new Munich but to-day the country is unanimous not to allow anyone to touch its possessions in any way.

A new Munich Conference is no longer possible. That is not to say that we are not ready to negotiate direct with Italy on the basis of our agreement of 1935.—Reuter.

SENEGALESE BATTALION LEAVES FOR DJIBOUTI

MARSEILLES, Dec. 31.

A battalion of Senegalese sharpshooters formed at Toulon for emergency service in Djibouti has embarked on the liners "Sphynx" and "Chantilly" which are sailing at noon. The troops, which carried full war equipment including a small mountain guns on mules, were given a big send-off, and were addressed by the Commander of the Fifteenth Military District, who complimented them on their swift and efficient rally. He added that the Colonial army knew how to defend the colonies, and spoke of the battalions present at Djibouti as "a military reply."—Reuter.

GERMAN AIRWAYS PUSH EAST

Berlin To Bangkok Service Next?

BERLIN, (By Mail).

The German Lufthansa Company is contemplating a passenger air liner from Berlin to Bangkok (Siam).

The new line will be an extension of the present one to Baghdad and Teheran, claimed here to be the fastest line in the world.

New air traffic research institutes have been inaugurated at Brunswick by Dr. Rust, Minister of Education, in the presence of high officials.

The new institutes are attached to the technical high school of Brunswick.

They will serve as training schools for future aircraft engineers.—Reuter.

Begin Peace Talks, Says Ex-Premier

HONGKONG, Dec. 30.

Mr. Wang Chang Wei, ex-Premier and Vice-President of the Chinese Government Party, has sent a message to Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek advising prompt exchange of peace talks with Japan.—Reuter.

TOKIO PAPERS FEATURE 'PEACE' MESSAGE

TOKIO, Dec. 31

The "Peace" message sent by Wang Chingwei to Chiang-Kai-Shek is given great prominence in the late editions of Tokio newspapers. So far no comment is forthcoming as the New Year holidays are absorbing public attention.—Reuter.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—Spot houses buying old crop months dry goods trade improving feeling is more confident business outlook better.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Belated January liquidation followed by trade calling. Bullish.

New York.—Silver: General feeling here no drastic change in silver policy. Guesses ranging from continuation present prices to ten per cent drop with announcement expected late on Saturday night.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec. 30.

January	8.43
March	8.43
May	8.23
July	8.00
October	7.66
December	7.69
Middling spot	8.88

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Dec. 30.

January	8.50
March	8.55
May	8.37
Middling spot	8.67

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 30.

11 a.m. Ranges—	
January	8.36/8.36
March	8.43/8.43
May	8.23/8.23
Noon Call—	
March	8.44
May	8.25

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Dec. 30.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	17,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's exports to the Continent	4,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	8,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 30.

January	4.91
February	4.90
March	4.89
April	4.86
May	4.84
June	4.77
July	4.72
August	4.66
September	4.61
October	4.56
November	4.57
December	4.58
January	4.59
Middling spot	5.25
10-12 a.m. quotations.	
January	4.90
March	4.88

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 30.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent ...	£72 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£75 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£89 1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£111
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£70 1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£98 5/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£98 1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£107 5/8
Victory Bonds	£107 1/4
Chartered Bank of I.A. and China	£9 1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£88 1/2
National Bank of India	£33
P and O Banking Corporation	£10 nominal

LONDON SEEDS

London, Dec. 30.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton Dec. sellers	11/0/0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton Jan sellers	12/13/9
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton Jan. sellers	12/17/6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. c.i.f. ton Dec/Jan. sellers	12/2/6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton Dec/Jan. sellers	11/5/0

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Dec. 30.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Jan/Feb. sellers	21/6
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels Jan/Feb. sellers	23
Wheat South Australian parcels Jan. sellers	24

LINSEED OIL

London, Dec. 30.

Linseed oil London per cwt. naked Jan. sellers	22/9
Linseed oil London per cwt. naked Feb-Apr. sellers	22/9

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 31.

The local market was open to-day for two hours during which time there was considerable active buying of short covering. Yesterday's American advices were steady at a rise of 3 points and the local market opened to-day at Rs. 162/8 and advanced to Rs. 163/12 which was a new high level reached on the last day of the closing year.

Closing quotations at 2 p.m. were as under:—

Broach April/May	Rs.	163	2	0
Broach J/A.		164	10	0
Oomra D/J.		149	0	0
Oomra March		148	8	0
Bengal D/J.		133	12	0
Bengal March		124	8	0

SESAMUM CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following Final Memorandum on the Sesamum Crop of the Bombay Province (including Indian States) for the Season 1938-39:—

On an average of the five years ending 1936-37 the area under Sesamum in the territory included in this forecast has represented some 11.4 per cent of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the Sesamum crop sown from June 1938 onwards.

(Estimates up to 10th December 1938)

AREA

The latest reports show the total area under the early as well as the late varieties of the crop as shown below:—

Bombay Province.

	Acres.
British Districts	188,000
Indian States	352,000
Total	540,000

2.9 and 2.2 per cent respectively below the final revised area of the last year and the average actual area during the preceding ten years.

SEASON.

In Gujarat, the season under review has been unsatisfactory for Sesamum except in Surat district due to inadequate soil moisture and attack of caterpillars and leaf-rollers in some tracts and the crop was hence much reduced in its outturn. The crop in the Surat district has done comparatively better and returned a higher yield.

In the Deccan, the crop suffered rather badly in many areas on account of heavy rains in the months of Septemper-October. The yield has consequently been reduced to a varying extent in the different districts in the Division except the West Khandesh district where the crop progressed satisfactorily and is reported to have returned a normal yield. In the Karnatak, the crop experienced a check due to want of adequate rain in the beginning of the season. Rains received in September were beneficial to the development of the crop but the wet period being long and continuous affected the growth adversely and delayed the harvesting operations. In the Konkan, the crop has done well on the whole.

OUTTURN

In view of the seasonal conditions described above, the crop in Gujarat is expected to yield between 29 and 50 per cent of the normal except in the Surat district where it came to about 85 per cent of the normal. In the Deccan the yield of the crop may range from 50 to 75 per cent of the normal except in the West Khandesh district where it is expected to approach the normal. In the Karnatak, the outturn of the crop is estimated to fall between 64 and 71 per cent of the normal while the estimated yield of the Konkan crop may range between 75 and 92 per cent of the normal. The outturn of the crop in the Indian States should generally correspond to the yields likely to be obtained in the neighbouring British tracts. The total estimated outturn works out as noted below:—

Bombay Province.

	Tons.
British Districts	20,000
Indian States	34,000
Total	54,000

30.4 and 30.0 per cent respectively below the estimated outturn of the actual area of the last year and the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Dec. 30.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. unchanged

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Dec. 30

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality unchanged

LONDON BULLION MARKETS

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following report dated London Dec. 14:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,415,597 on December 7th as compared with £326,414,831 on the previous Wednesday.

In the open market the amount of bar gold which changed hands at the daily fixing during the week was about £2,700,000, part of which was provided by the authorities, but a good proportion representing re-sales on Continental account. Purchases also were made for the Continent, but most of the offerings were taken for shipment to New York.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold, registered from midday on the 5th inst. to midday on the 12th inst:—

IMPORTS.

	£
British South Africa	344,874
British East Africa	12,806
British India	228,215
Australia	8,833
Argentine	256,437
Belgium	310,752
France	19,757
Germany	432,011
Netherlands	7,305
Switzerland	76,639
Other Countries	5,888
	£1,703,517

EXPORTS.

	£
United States of America	6,406,325
Belgium	121,106
Netherlands	35,165
Turkey	10,262
Other Countries	7,388
	£6,580,246

The Transvaal gold output for November 1938 amounted to 1,032,886 fine ounces as compared with 1,036,442 fine ounces for October 1938 and 978,271 fine ounces for November 1937.

SILVER

The market was steady during the past week, prices showing very little change.

Some American trade and arbitrage purchases were effected but, on occasions demand, chiefly for bear covering, moved cash quotations above the American buying level and attracted resales from the same quarter. The Indian Bazaars have both bought and sold and there has been American enquiry for silver for forward delivery.

Business has been of moderate volume, but there were indications of more general interest on the part of buyers at rates slightly below those current.

The outlook is rather uncertain as, until some indication is available as to whether the American Treasury's policy and buying prices are or are not to undergo modification after the turn of the year, it is not unnatural that operators appear somewhat undecided.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver, registered from midday on the 5th inst to midday on the 12th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Hongkong	550,560
British South Africa	7,276
British West Africa	3,038
Belgium	19,452
France	40,044
Iraq	2,501
Other Countries	3,055
	£625,926

EXPORTS.

	£
United States of America	477,450
Germany	25,785
Italy	3,549
Barbados	2,000
Aden and Dependencies	2,060
Other Countries	2,967
	£513,811

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 30.

Spot	20
Forward	19 11/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec. 30.

Gold bars fine per oz £7-9-5 1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 30.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.65.25
Paris	176.82
Berlin	11.59 1/2
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.69 7/8
Amsterdam	8.55 3/8
Brussels	27.61 1/4
Milan	88.47
Berne	20.62 1/4

LONDON SPELTER

London, Dec. 30.

Spelter hard (Indian brand) F.O.B. ..... 12 1/2 to 13 1/2

PRESS COMMUNIQUE STATES:

Statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on 23rd December, 1938.

	Rs.
1. Demand Liabilities—	
(a) In India	123,17,17,000
(b) In Burma	6,41,62,000
2. Time Liabilities:—	
(a) In India	103,31,28,000
(b) In Burma	4,52,11,000
3. Cash—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes—	
(a) In India	4,81,94,000
(b) In Burma	99,000
(ii) Burma Notes—	
(a) In India	15,000
(b) In Burma	14,73,000
(iii) Rupee Coin—	
(a) In India	69,93,000
(b) In Burma	44,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin—	
(a) In India	32,80,000
(b) In Burma	86,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	11,04,00,000
5. Advances—	
(a) In India	108,51,26,000
(b) In Burma	3,85,35,000
6. Bills discounted—	
(a) In India	4,00,60,000
(b) In Burma	30,12,000

THE BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, Dec. 30.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s.—			
December	96	0	0
February	97	0	0
April	97	0	0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s—			
December	104	0	0
February	106	0	0
April	107	0	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s—			
December	144	0	0
February	145	0	0
April	146	0	0
Yarn No. 40s—			
December	221	0	0
February	222	0	0
April	223	0	0

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, Dec 31

Castorseeds May—			
Opening	29	1	0
Highest	29	3	0
Lowest	29	0	0
Closing	29	2	6
Clearing	29	2	0
Groundnut seeds Feb—			
Opening	29	3	0
Highest	29	7	0
Lowest	29	2	6
Closing	29	5	6
Clearing	29	6	0
Cottonseeds Jan—			
Opening	22	3	0
Highest	22	3	9
Lowest	22	2	0
Closing	22	3	0
Clearing	22	2	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	22	9	0
Highest	22	10	3
Closing	22	10	0
Clearing	22	10	0

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales.	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 29-12-38	2997000	5864000
Receipts Yesterday 29-12-38	2000	13000
Exports to date 29-12-38	1967000	3418000
Stock at Ports 23-12-38	3033000	3245000
Stock at Interior Towns 23-12-38	3444000	2656000
Stock at Liverpool 23-12-38	1072000	1054000
Visible Supply 23-12-38	7821000	7672000
Quantity in sight 23-12-38	7097000	10290000
Quantity out of sight 23-12-38	4911000	5449000

Sterling Purchases

A press communique issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, states:—

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 30th December, 1938, amounted to £836,000.

Swami Virajanandajee, a disciple of Swami Vivekananda, has been elected President of the Rama Krishna Math and Mission in place of Swami Shuddhanandajee, who passed away recently.

Messrs. J. D. Telang and V. S. Borker, of the National Athletic League, Bombay, who stood first in the Heavyweight and Light-weight lifting Competitions respectively, held at Baroda last week.

Miss I. N. Dharam Dass, M.Sc., who was awarded the Allahabad University Jubilee Medal, is now the Victoria Reader of the University, conducting research in Colour Chemistry.

Indian Cultural Centre In London

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Lord Zetland's statement at the Royal Society of Arts that the India Museum collection would not be dispersed and that there was prospect of Indian sculptures at the British Museum in the near future being transferred to the India Museum at South Kensington has won considerable appreciation in the Press

Mr. F. B. P. Lory, former Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency, writes in a letter to "The Times":—

"As one who for 29 years, was engaged in work which called for and understanding of Indian problems, and notably of Indian ways of thought, the readiest approach to which is through the understanding, of Indian culture, I was from the vrst conscious of the need for help and guidance, and I am convinced that had there been an institution to guide and encourage me I should have never been better prepared for my work.

"The same is the case, I feel, with all others whose duties require them to have a clear understanding of the Indian outlook, notably those under training for the Indian Civil service. The need for a single institution to serve as a centre for the study of Indian history and art, and of Indian culture generally, is now fully recognised."

Tribute to Max Muller

Mr. H. S. Polak also writes in a letter to the same paper:—

"I heartily support the powerfully sponsored plea made at the Royal Society of Arts for a single institution to serve as a centre for the study of Indian history and art, and of Indian culture generally."

"Thirty years ago I had placed in my hands Mr. Gandhi the volume of lectures, delivered before the University of Cambridge and specially intended for candidates for the Indian Civil Service by Prof. Max Muller and entitled by him 'India.' What can it teach us? To this day Max Muller's name is one to conjure on the map of the world culture. I am sure that nothing would be better calculated to improve relations between Britain and India than to give evidence that we in this country are increasingly appreciating of India's great contribution to the common treasury of culture."—Reuter.

Mrs. Chokkamma Rangayya, wife of Dr. M. Rangayya, Congress President of Ellore District Board, has been elected to the District Board on Congress ticket.

of the spirit—that is Sir S. Radhkishnan's theme. Nirmal Kumar Bose explains the theory and technique of Satyagraha. Feroz Chand gives a moving picture of the human side of Lala Lajpat Rai. Miss Kamolini Sircar tells us how the Wardha Scheme works in actual practice.

Of the many other articles of interest a few may be mentioned:—Oil by William Tyndale; Communalism and Indian History by Dr. Nandlal Chatterji; The Negro Jubilee by John T. Gilliard; Alcohol in Ancient India by Dr. H. G. Cimino; Over-production of Graduates by Sir S. M. Sulaiman; and Modern Telugu Poetry by Lakshmi Ranjanam. Besides the usual features, there is added attraction in the shape of a number of lively cartoons. The issue is sold at annas 8 the annual subscription being Rs. 5.

The surviving members of "Jose Luis Diez" have been detained in military barracks. It is definitely announced that the vessel will be interned.—Reuter

New Year's Greetings

We wish our numerous clients a very happy and very prosperous New Year and thank them for their kind patronage in the past.

We look forward to welcoming them during the New Year at our New Show Room.

BOMBAY STATIONERY MART

SIR PHIROZSHAH MEHTA ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIAN READERS' DIGEST

The December number of the "Indian Readers' Digest" is a well got up and neatly printed production full of reading matter of such variety that it is bound to appeal to readers of all tastes. The place of honour is given to Harindranath Chattopadhyaya's powerful poem "March of the International Brigade."

J. P. De Fonseka gives a delightful comparison between Bradman and Duleepsinghji. "Thus the best things in Bradman are admirable and overwhelm, the best things in Duleepsinghji batted like himself. S. Satyamurti describes the hold that the Congress has gained in the four Congress provinces that make up South India.

Harry Benjamin tells us what a "Balanced" diet is. The messages of India is to emphasize the values

Maharaj Nagendra Singh, younger brother of the Maharawal of Dungarpur, stood first in the Diploma examination of Indian Chiefs' College in 1930, winning the Viceroy's Medal. He went up to Cambridge, entered the I.C.S. and is now posted to the C. P.

SPANISH RAIDERS AND NAZI SPIES

By Joachim Joesten, in "The Spectator."

When in the first days of November the Franco cruiser 'Nadir' shelled and sank the Republican freighter 'Cantabria' just off the Norfolk coast, few people seemed to realise the full import of this incident. For it was not a casual, nor even an isolated event. Shortly afterwards a Spanish Government ship, pursued by a rebel trawler in the Baltic, was forced to seek refuge in Stockholm, and only a few days later another one fled, in similar circumstances, into the Norwegian port of Bergen. But still some people were reluctant to see in these incidents an organised extension of the Spanish War to Northern waters.

Those doubts have now been dispelled in a most dramatic manner. Conclusive evidence has come to light that the recent acts of piracy committed in the North Sea and Baltic (as well as some others, now already forgotten, which happened in 1937) are the fruit of a well-organised co-operation between the Insurgent fleet and a secret Nazi intelligence service in Denmark and Sweden.

On November 22nd the Danish police, after careful preparations, unmasked at a stroke a widespread Nazi spy organisation which had methodically built up, during the last two years, an effective naval and aeronautical intelligence service spanning the whole Baltic and its approaches. It appears from the ample material seized by the police that the activities of the gang had been directed primarily against British shipping. The far-flung and complex apparatus, secretly built up on Danish and Swedish soil, was ready to be set in function immediately a general war broke out

Intelligence Service

In the meantime the Spanish War offered to the plotters an excellent opportunity for exercise. Just as German guns and aeroplanes are now being tried out on Spanish targets, the Nazis' naval intelligence service in North Europe set about practising on Spanish (and Russian) merchantmen trading between North-European ports and Republican Spain. A far-flung network of agents operating from every Baltic port had been set up to trace, observe and report to the central service in Copenhagen all movements of "suspect" ships, especially through the Big Belt, the Little Belt and The Sound. Accordingly, a large majority of the persons now under arrest have been apprehended in ports, namely, in Copenhagen, Aarhus, Esbjerg, The Skaw, Nyborg, Korsor, Elsinore and Ronne (on the isle of Bornholm). The Swedish authorities, on their side, have disclosed that the gang had relays in Stockholm, Malmo, Gothenburg and Halsingborg.

Under Disguise

Many interesting details of the gang's activities have already been divulged, others are probably still being withheld from a wider public. It operated with several secret broadcasting stations and a complex code system (one of the spies, Voigt, was caught on his way to Copenhagen where he was to exchange his cipher code for a new one). It proceeded to methodical research into nautical and hydrographical conditions, measuring the coastline, fathoming the waters and so forth. A large collection of maps, charts and drawings specially made for this purpose fell into the hands of the police. Before all, the gang had worked out a complete signaling service and this was, incidentally, what led to their unmasking. For the first suspicions were aroused when casual passers-by observed mysterious light-signals between the villa of the above-named Voigt (which lies conveniently on the waterfront at Korsor) and vessels in the Big Belt.

But the most sensational aspect of the whole affair is provided by the personalities of the gang-leaders. Out of a total of 14 arrested up to this day, no fewer than 10 are Reich citizens, the rest being Danes. And among the Germans, there are three newspaper correspondents, all duly accredited and members of the Foreign Press Association in Copenhagen. It had long been rumoured that the Nazi correspondents in Scandinavia were not real journalists, but mostly spies and agitators under disguise. But not before now has official proof of this suspicion been provided. In March, 1936, it is true, 'Volkischer Beobachter's' correspondent in Copenhagen, Herr Ernst Schafer was widely accused in the Danish Press of having engaged in espionage but at the time the authorities did not take any steps against him.

This time, however, the correspondent of 'Berliner Borsen Zeitung' (organ of the Reich War Ministry) is officially accused, in a statement emanating from the police, of being the leader in the discovered spy organisation. Surprise and indignation is being expressed in Scandinavia that a man who had been expelled from Sweden (for run-running with the local Nazis) and Norway could be appointed Copenhagen correspondent of a leading German newspaper. The other two Nazi journalists now under arrest are Dr. Max Rasch ('Preussische Zeitung' and others) and one Eduard Vogeler. Incidentally, it had long been a riddle why the German Press—the most standardised in the world—needed to maintain in Copenhagen no fewer than ten accredited correspondents (as compared with one Briton, one Frenchman and not a single American). To-day the answer is clear and overwhelming.

WHY GERMANY WANTS UKRAINE

Where the vast Union of Soviet Socialist Republics bulges towards Central Europe at its most westerly point lies the rich, rolling land of the Ukraine. In all Europe there is no more tempting titbit to a modern Napoleon.

Because its produce would at one stroke solve Nazidom's food problem, Empire-builder Adolf Hitler has long cast covetous glances at this pyramid-shaped wedge of territory. Gradually he has seen it draw closer and closer to his sphere of power. To-day the German legions in Czechoslovakia are almost within striking distance of the Ukraine, for only a narrow strip of Polish-Rumanian frontierland, barely 150 miles wide, separates the truncated Czech Republic from this Land of Dreams.

A benevolent Russian censorship keeps the Ukraine's 31 millions blissfully unaware that they may soon win world headlines.

"Little Russia" covers but a fiftieth of the sweeping Soviet Union, but it nurtures a fifth of the Soviet's population.

Not only for its agriculture is it envied. Ukraine produces 80 per cent. of the Soviet Union's coal and anthracite, 70 per cent. of its pig-iron, 50 per cent. of its steel, 60 per cent. of its iron ore, 85 per cent. of its sugar, 70 per cent. of its agricultural machinery, 95 per cent. of its manganese.

The nine giant turbines of the Dniepr Dam, largest hydro-electric plant in Europe, grind out the power which turns the wheels in the great modern factories of Kiev, Kharkov and other cities. At Kharkov stands the biggest tractor plant outside U.S.A.

ONLY FRIED POTATOES

In his early days Cesar Ritz, the great hotel-keeper, had been a waiter at Voisin's, a famous Paris restaurant. One of the oddest clients was a titled Englishman, who used to lunch there daily during his stays in Paris.

Being near-sighted, and having only an imperfect knowledge of French, he would request Cesar, at one of whose tables he always sat, to read aloud the menu from one end to the other, explaining when necessary any obscure passages. He would listen attentively, smacking his lips over some of the items, nodding his head with approval. And when the reading was finished he would order—a beefsteak and fried potatoes! Invariably.

—'John O'London's Weekly,' London.

CRIME DOES NOT PAY

Gangster Asks To Be Shot

NEW YORK, (By Mail).

John Deering, 39, had spent 17 years in jail and hated it. When he was arrested in Hamtramck, Mich, last July as a robbery suspect Michigan authorities wanted to jail him again. But John Deering (who had shot his way to freedom once before, rather than take a 15-year jail sentence in Machigan confessed to the murder of Oliver R. Meredith Jr. in a robbery at Salt Lake City two months before. Extradited to Utah and tried for first-degree murder, he stolidly maintained that he was a habitual criminal, would be better dead. The judge agreed. Utah law gave him the choice of being hanged or shot by a firing squad. "I prefer to be shot," said John Deering, in Salt Lake City's death house. Gunman Deering explained that he chose a firing squad because "when I was a kid raising hell everyone told me I'd end up on the gallows, so I thought I'd fool them. Also, there's an old saying I like: "Live by the sword and die by the sword".

One dawn John Deering was taken to the prison courtyard, strapped in a chair, a cap over his head, a target over his heart. At Sheriff S. Grant Young's orders, five deputies raised their rifles and John Deering got what he asked for.

"INDIAN HOME"

The Anniversary Number of the "Indian Home" that journal which has been started as a very effective experiment in adult education is beautifully produced, artistic and contains excellent reading matter for all tastes.

It gives two coloured reproductions of famous Indian paintings Abdur Rehman Chaughtai's "Dawn on the Himalayas" and Vijaivargiya's "Buddha the Compassionate" besides several beautiful art photographs of places of historical and architectural interest in India.

The articles are comprehensive well-written and stimulating and include Lady Blackwell's views on the problem of Destitute Children, a lovely poem and story by Mr. Nagendra Nath Gupta, "Art and the Indian Home" by Mrs. D. R. D. Wadia, a realistic story of Pahari Life by Mrs. A Radice, "Home for Holidays" by Dr. G. S. Krishnaya and an account of a true but unusual experience by Mr. Cyril Worsley, besides contributions on various political, artistic, literary, and historical subjects.

The women's sphere—clothes household hints, cookery etc. are adequately dealth with while the Children'e page is quite the best we have seen for a long time in local journals.

The cartoon is again also good. In these days one is grateful for a magazine in which the selection of articles is well-balanced and caters for every type of readers. This magazine is edited by Miss Hilla C. Vakeel and published from 30 Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and its annual subscription is only Rs. 4/-.

Every Indian Desires Peace

India's Problem Is Problem Of World

A well-known New York Journalist and a Bahai Preacher of international reputation, Miss Martha L. Root, has been touring all over India, Burma and Ceylon for the last fifteen months to deliver her message for Universal Peace and Humanity through All Faiths' Conference held at Indore last Easter. Universities and a number of religious institutions by her public lectures which have been always well attended and highly appreciated by people of all creeds and castes, has returned to Bombay "en route" to Australia and then back to her home in New York.

THE WORLD PROBLEM.

In an interview to the Press she said: "All along my tour I came across persons of all ages, castes and creeds residing in this vast Country, and my impression is that all of them have a keen desire to remove the barriers which divide the people into so many groups, and to have some common tie which may bind them together to create Universal Peace and Prosperity. This is the problem in which every Indian is to-day interested. And one who can solve this problem for Indian people will be the greatest person of this age, because in my opinion the problem of India is the problem of the world, and one who solves it for India solves it for the whole mankind.

GANDHIJI CREATES NEW MENTALITY.

"I think Gandhiji through his message of Ahimsa is creating a kind of mentality amongst the people of India particularly and of the world in general—the mentality which abhors everything against the world peace and prosperity, and encourages every good motive and action for the same, by non-violence and honest methods, and in my opinion when every person learns to be non-violent and honest towards every other individual the world will be a happy place to live in."

SOMETHING COMMON FOR ALL

Answering another question, Miss Root said that Indian Culture is not only very ancient but very precious also. She had during her travels met the leaders of various schools of thought and sects, and she has found that all of them have something in common amongst themselves as also with the people of the whole world. If that common something is brought and put before the world in a clear form, she thinks the people of India and the people of the whole world will be best served, and her Faith, the Bahai Faith can contribute immensely to this service of mankind. She expressed the great hope that it is a possibility and the mission of her life.

Science To Rescue Of Jute Growers

Governor To Open Technological Laboratory: General Jute Committee's Enterprise

His Excellency the Viceroy will declare open on January 3 the Technological Research Laboratory of the Indian Central Jute Committee, for the creation of which His Excellency was in no small measure responsible.

It will be recalled that it was the Royal Commission on Agriculture of which Lord Linlithgow was the chairman that recommended the establishment of the Indian Central Jute Committee for research and enquiry into the jute industry of India through administrative and research staff and laboratories. Under a resolution of the Department of Education, Health and Lands of the Government of India, the Committee was registered in 1936 as a Society under the Societies Act of 1860

The Committee is composed of a number of representatives of jute growers and manufacturers in equal numbers and experts, agricultural and scientific. The Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is its president. Some of the unofficial interests represented on the Committee are: the Indian Jute Mills Association: the Bengal Chamber of Commerce: the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce: the Indian Chamber of Commerce: the Muslim Chamber of Commerce; representatives of Jute trade, land-owners, jute growers, shipping and baled jute interests and of the Governments of Bengal, Assam and Bihar—the three big jute producing provinces

Besides the nominated members by the Governor General, the I.C.A.R. Agricultural Expert, the Director of the Industrial Research Bureau and the Directors of Agriculture of the three main jute-growing provinces are also members of the Committee which has thus what might be called the expert scientific research bloc represented on it. The Committee has therefore the expert assistance of its official members in keeping its enquiries and researches on scientifically sound lines while the balance of agricultural and industrial representatives ensures that the needs and conditions of both sides of the industry are fully considered in the conclusions it arrives at and the recommendations it makes.

The Committee published its first Report in 1938. In this short period the Committee got in full swing and did preparatory work for its programme of work including marketing and transport facilities, agricultural research, supply of seed, technological research and improvement of jute forecasts, and distribution of information and statistics about jute growth and manufacture.

Not the least important is the work of the Committee on technological research on jute. The object of the Indian Central Jute Committee's Technological Laboratory is precisely similar to that of the Indian Central Cotton Committee's Technological Laboratory.

For many years the Agricultural Department of Bengal, as is well-known, has been engaged on the improvement of jute from the point of view of jute produce per acre. It was realised that in the jute industry the problem was to correlate the jute that suited the cultivators to that suitable for the mills. For that purpose the Agricultural Department's new productions were examined year after year by a special committee of experienced jute buyers who satisfied themselves that the new type of jute were not inferior to the ordinary jute of the countryside for the mills.

Jute, apart from the manufacture of the hessian cloth and sacks, is being used for a variety of other industrial purposes. Modern upholstery is being made of jute. Jute yarn forms now an important packing material in the manufacture of cables

In previous years jute was used for the manufacture of hessian cloth and sacks only but the world's off-take for these though very large had only a small margin of expansion. If, however, the new uses of jute, taking full advantage of the best characteristics of this important fibre, were developed and introduced, the restriction of jute cultivation which has recently become familiar may not be necessary.

Agricultural and technological research and the translation of the results into practice will all help to get for the cultivator a better return per acre for his produce but this is not the only necessity. Unscientific marketing leads to wastage of many kinds. This has been shown to be true for every agricultural commodity in India and jute is no exception to the rule. In consequence, the Committee put in the forefront of its programme a jute marketing survey, the field work for which has largely been completed. Valuable indications are now coming along as to lines of progress. The possibility of regulated markets has been taken up and also a number of other problems connected with the primary marketing of jute. These surveys will include all questions connected with the assembling for the market including packing and the like with a view to finding means of avoiding waste.

Jute is an Indian monopoly and consequently it is not only necessary to raise the efficiency of production since the relative cheapness of jute is one of its great assets but it is also necessary to continuously study the world demand for jute and jute products. This the Committee is doing through the medium of its information service. Further, the Committee, in co-operation with the Governments of Bengal, Assam and Bihar, is making systematic efforts to improve the statistics of jute production, for unless one knows the production, consumption and demand anything like planning is impossible.

In the permanently settled provinces the determination of crop areas presents special difficulties and this the Jute Committee is getting over by a modern statistical method, random sampling, in the application of which they have secured the co-operation of Professor Mahalnobis and his statistical research laboratory. The problem is not an easy one but there is every reason to hope that both the jute forecasts and final statistics of production will, in a few years time, be far more accurate.

In the matter of seed supply, the Committee is assisting the agricultural departments concerned to extend their operations. The fundamental importance of this organisation will readily be understood, for the importance of good seed of improved strains and of getting the results of the research across the cultivator are everywhere appreciated.

Coal Seams In Burma

Geology Of Minbu And Thayetmyo Districts

New light, though not of a hopeful kind, is thrown on the possibilities of getting a further supply of coal and oil from Burma by the Geological Survey of India.

A survey has been completed of parts of the Minbu and Thayetmyo Districts of Burma, which have hitherto been unmapped geologically, and the details of the geology of the area are now given in a Memoir, just published.

A list is given of the lenticular and inconsistent coal seams that were noticed during the course of the survey, but none of the coal seams, it is stated, are of economic importance.

In the western outcrops of Upper Eocene and Pegu rocks of Minbu and Thayetmyo, and in the Pegu rocks of Western Thayetmyo, oil and gas seepages are common, but so far attempts at exploitation have met with little success. Efforts are, however, being continued.

Occurrence is reported of steatite mines in Minbu district. Steatite occurs in veins in the serpentine so common along the fringe of the Arakan Yoma. These bands have a maximum thickness of nine inches. The method of working was primitive, a shaft being sunk on the vein and worked until all the steatite is extracted, the shaft following all the ramifications of the primary vein and any subsidiary ones subsequently met. No attempt was made at ventilation and extraction ceased during the rains. No production has been reported for many years.

Clad With Forests

Blessed with a seasonable climate, the country is seen at its best during the monsoon; grass grows, albeit rather scantily, and unforested areas take on a tinge of green; distant vistas of the Arakan Yomas to the west and the Pegu Yomas to the east stand out in silhouette at sunset and sunrise: and with the rise of the Irrawaddy, the wide monotonous expanses of sand bank in the riverine area are submerged and village sites and clumps of trees stand forth as numerous islets.

Except in the Pwinbyu and Sagu plains the country is covered by forest which increases in both quantity and density southwards and westwards towards the limits of the dry zone.

The area is drained by the Irrawaddy river and the tributaries which join it on the western bank. The larger of these, the Mon, Man, Mu and Made rise in the Arakan Yomas. In the north-west the closely packed ranges of the Arakan Yoma and Nwamadaung gradually decrease in height eastwards and eventually fade to the alluvial plains of Pwinbyu and Sagu which border the western bank of the Irrawaddy. The Mon and Man rivers cut through the sandstone ridges and deep shale valleys of the Nwamadaung range at Mezali and Shwezetaw in picturesque and, occasionally where passing through the sandstone ridges, almost gorge-like channels.

South from Shwezetaw the Nwamadaung range is irregular owing to the more intensive forces to which the Tertiary rocks forming it have been subjected on the swinging in of the Arakan Yoma to form the narrow portion of the old Burma Tertiary gulf in the latitude of Prome. This squeezing has repeated the rocks by strike faulting and folding and a succession of five parallel anticlines arranged 'en echelon' occurs in the Thayetmyo district between Sinde and Gyobin. In this southern area the Mu (Mindin) 'chaung' and its main tributary the Pani 'chaung' take advantage of synclinal folds in parts of their course to the Irrawaddy at Kama.

The Ancient Burma Gulf

The chief characteristic of the Tertiary rocks is provided by a sanding up of the ancient Burma gulf in a southerly direction owing to infilling by sediments from the north and the consequent retreat of marine conditions southwards. This general characteristic is complicated by intermittent earth movements which caused a periodical deepening of the gulf trough or a buckling of the floor and the temporary return of marine conditions northwards.

Another characteristic of the sequence is the manner in which successively higher sandstone sub-division attain a maximum and then peter out 'en echelon' in a southerly direction.

The earth movements, which occurred towards the end of Miocene times appear, according to the Geological Survey of India, to have been of a much more intensive nature than those which had been operating immediately before, and the whole area now lying between the Arakan Yomas, the Andaman and Nicobar islands on the west, and the then mainland of the Shan States and Tennasserim to the east quickly became a landlocked estuary and it was not until post-Pliocene times that folding raised the northern part of Burma and depressed the south to permit the ocean to overflow once again into the Martaban basin, with a resumption of conditions similar to those obtaining in the Burma gulf in Eocene and Pegu times.

Apart from the fact that a large area of htherto geologically unmapped country has been mapped, it has been possible as a result of the investigations made to demonstrate the correlation of the Tertiary rocks of the Kama area with those of more northerly latitudes, a question on which much controversy has raged in the past.

Gentle Amazon Of Britain

Story Of Emmeline Pankhurst's Fight

England considered her a public enemy, and tried to keep her in prison; America read her antics and laughed. But Emmeline Pankhurst, the militant martyr who fought the now-forgotten fight for Woman Suffrage in the 1900's, was neither dangerous nor ridiculous. She was, instead, a cultivated lady, completely feminine, frail in body and sensitive in spirit, a widow with four children and the slenderest of incomes. But she was consecrated to the passionate belief that her sex, if given the franchise, could right the injustices, cruelties and squalor that she saw all around her.

For 40 years women in Victorian England had been campaigning earnestly for the vote. As a young woman Emmeline Goulden had felt instinctly the justice of their arguments. Her own parents, though professed liberals were bewildering partial to her brothers. Her education counted for little in contrast with their. She had to make the home attractive to them—no special thought was given to her comfort. Her resentment against this Victorian code grew with her experience. And her marriage in 1879 to Dr. Richard Pankhurst, a liberal politician who believed in women's rights, forged this resentment into a weapon of steel. And she found plenty to resent.

In the workhouse of which Mrs Pankhurst became one of the governing boards, old women had to sit on the backless benches; pregnant girls were kept at hard labour till the hour of childbirth; little girls, without underclothes and coughing with bronchitis, spent long winter hours on their knees scrubbling cold stone corridors. Mrs Pankhurst found women teachers were paid less than men, though they taught more classes. Women elected to municipal governing boards to deal with women's affairs were ousted from office by men judges. Legally the English woman was an infant. she might hope for chivalry and protection, but never for justice and independence. Wherever Mrs. Pankhurst turned in protest, she met the scornful opposition of aldermen, clergymen, statesmen. The established order was sacred; to wish to change it was either sentimental or treasonable and irreligious. For more than 25 years violence should become universal. She and her followers worked strenuously to break down by argument the walls of prejudice.

Then according to tradition, Arthur Balfour advised Emmeline Pankhurst to "kick up a row." From that day, men who had never heard of woman suffrage read daily in the papers of "suffrage outrages". Window-smashing and arson were common news. Church ceremonies were interrupted, royalty "insulted", and the sanctity of British sport was despoiled.

She had found the Englishman's vulnerable spot; he hates scenes and sensationalism. Women treated him to nothing else. Their price for calling off the rumpus was the vote

Christabel

It was Mrs. Pankhurst's own daughter, Christabel, who announced in 1905, "I shall sleep in prison to-night," and set out with Annie Kenney, a mill hand to heckle Sir Edward Grey, a Government candidate in Manchester. When Annie Kenney asked him what the Government proposed to do on woman suffrage, he refused to answer. Christabel arose and put the same question. The hall went into an uproar. The girls were punched in the face, kicked, and thrown down the steps of the hall, bleeding. When they arose and tried to speak they were arrested and jailed.

From that time on no candidate was allowed to pussyfoot the burning issue. Women followed Winston Churchill around from meeting to meeting, heckling him unmercifully. Lloyd George told his listeners, when women questioned him, to "pay no attention to the mewing of those cats."

Another Pankhurst daughter Sylvia, and Annie Kenny gathered up the women of London's slumps and marched to Caxton Hall, where Mrs. Pankhurst made her first great speech. Stirred by her simple and poignant eloquence, the women advanced on the gates of Parliament and were thrust back by police ordered to prevent their being heard.

From that moment broke out the militant campaign. Fashionable young Emily Davidson placed a bomb in the cellar of Lloyd George's unfinished house. A young woman art student slashed the Sergeant portrait of Henry James in the National Gallery: tombs in Westminster Abbey were defaced. Acid was poured in mailboxes; women with hammers smashed the plate glass in stores on Regent and Bond Street. Outside Dartmoor prison where Mrs. Pankhurst, seized as the instigator of the violence, languished in jail women sympathizers set fire to the forest. On "Black Friday" when the women again marched to Parliament they were ridden down by mounted police, kicked and beaten. Two were sluged and kicked to death; others chained themselves to the palings so that they could not be dragged away. Clergymen and Oxford and Cambridge undergraduates and dons railed at them while the police beat them.

Hunger-Strike

In prison, suffragettes fared no better. Mrs. Pankhurst invented the hunger-strike and, following her example, hundreds of girls underwent the tortures of forcible feeding by the stomach tube. Mrs. Pankhurst escaped by threatening to bash the doctors' head with a toilet ewer. Other women were overpowered and given forcible bowel feeding. When the Parliament members on the Government benches heard of this they roared with sadistic joy.

With every fresh arrest of the Pankhurst, thousands of converts flocked to the cause. When in a fashionable congregation the prayer was read for the Ministers of State, two women got up and chanted, "God save Emmeline Pankhurst." Before vergers could hurl them out, a pious Christian male had smashed one of the women on the nose.

Asquith and McKenna, coming out to play golf at Balmoral Castle, found the flags removed and signs demanding votes for women in their places. At Epsom on Derby Day, Emily Davidson dashed out in front of the Royal box, seized the King's horse by the bridle, and was crushed to death by the animal's fall.

To break the telling effect of the hunger-strike, the Government passed the "Cat-and-Mouse Act"—under which prostrate strikers were released until they were well enough to be rejailed and tortured again. Detectives watched Mrs. Pankhurst's home after she was thus let out, and repeatedly dragged her back to jail, fainting and protesting. Girls impersonating her often got themselves arrested, while she escaped by a back door to address a meeting. Once when detectives tried to drag her from the platform, they found it protected by barbed wire which the women had hidden in a screen of flowers. Athletic young women swung Indian clubs in answer to truncheons.

Petitions

The attention of the King was sought in petition after petition, none of which got further than the Home Secretary's wastebasket. When finally, Mrs. Pankhurst announced that she would carry a petition to Buckingham Palace personally, one of the largest police forces ever assembled in London barred her from the gate. The Home Secretary, next day, insisted that it would be improper for him to forward a petition from a woman who had been jailed with common criminals.

Once, when the King and Queen were attending the theatre, three women, locking themselves in another box, delivered a ten-minute harangue through megaphones on forcible feeding and clubbings, before police could drag them away. A debutante, on being presented to the King cried, 'For God's Sake Your Majesty, stop forcible feeding!"

Inside Parliament there was uproar. Member after member was converted, either by the sincerity or the suffering of the suffragettes. By 1913 the Government was on the run: it could not, even with regiments of police, protect Cabinet Ministers' royalty or property from unarmed women.

The suffragettes' coffers were filled by wealthy sympathizers. Influential people got them out of prison. Great barristers began to defend them. The movement had always been fashionable, and was constantly attracting society girls, college girls, young art students. Some made it a condition with their admirers that they too should join the fight. The angry mobs that were daily worsting the police now had as many men as women in them.

World War

And then, with victory almost in their grasp, Mrs Pankhurst called off the whole campaign, ordered women everywhere to drop even the demand for the ballot. For England had entered the World War and she believed that women should devote all their energy to winning it.

Probably it was the selfless devotion of women in the death struggle that won men's ultimate admiration. All over the world women were getting the vote, even in Russia. In 1917 victory came easily. Lloyd George, Asquith and others rushed to be on the winning side; Parliament acquiesced. In February, 1938, the Royal Assent was granted, and all British women over 30 could vote. A few year later the "Flapper Vote" extended the ballot to girls not actually minors.

Strangely enough, victory did not bring happiness to Emmeline Pankhurst. Now that the struggle was won her purpose in

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Dowager Lady Jehangir distributing prizes to the winners and runnersup in the Ladies Gymkhana Tennis finals.

Memoirs Of Norma Shearer

By Dixie Willson

There is a new "glamour girl in Hollywood. Everywhere she goes Norma Shearer is a sensation in beauty, in smartness of appearance, in charm of manner. She is somehow younger, more arresting, more tireless in work than ever before.

As for her past, we herewith turn back the months—the years—to a handful of her memories.

The first one, the occasion which inspired her decision to be an actress!

In Montreal, life for the three Shearer children, Athole, Norma, and Douglas, was aimless and gay. There was a pleasant, roomy old house. There was a stable with saddle horses and a pony and gig.

Nobody thought of a "future." Never did it occur to the smaller of the blue-eyed girls, as she faithfully practised her music and learned her geography, that some time her life must have a design of its own.

And then one night her mother and father were to attend an "affair". In bed, wide-awake, Norma waited until sounds indicated that departure was near, then downstairs she went, a little barefoot ghost in the shadow of the stairs.

She remembers watching her "own." shadow travelling grotesquely on the ceiling as she crept along. She remembers the hall clock striking nine. Then, as she peered down, she saw her mother; dark hair piled high in a cascade of curls, a white angrette, bare arms and shoulders, a gown of amethyst satin embroidered in seed pearls.

And with the faint fragrance of lavender, glimpse of white kid slippers, the impressive elegance of fur, presently she was gone. The front door closed with a little flurry of snow, whose cold breath followed small Norma's bare feet all the way back to bed.

That night a little girl not yet eight years old, not especially clever, not especially pretty, lay wide-awake, her eyes fixed on the window's pattern of frost as she pulled the blankets closer and made her decision to grow up to the only state which she cou'd be certain would provide for her such glamour as she had just witnessed—not a mere one night of it, but a world of it!

Never, from that night on, did she admit to any doubt that she could and would become—Miss Norma Shearer, an actress—a star!

A rainy night in April, in New York City, seven years later.

The family fortune lost in the aftermath of war, Norma, her mother, and her sister had come to New York to earn a living. At the wickets of Broadway agents, of commercial photographers, Norma, and her sister took turns asking if anything was to be had to-day.

At night in their third-floor room, they turns making tidy their clothes for to-morrow, Their mother managed the evening meal on the gas plate.

This April night, while a steady noiseless rain smeared the lights across the street, Norma, in her crepe kimono (since it was Athole's turn to mind the dresses), helped their mother; counted out three slices of bread, three cups of tea.

She remembers, as though she were still watching it, the spongy shape of the leak on the ceiling. Most vividly of all, she remembers how she hoped that to-night her mother had managed a new kind of meat, hamburger, stew—anything at all except more of the stuff they'd now eaten for six nigths in succession!

For though it put up a fine appearance on the plate, it left Norma in a state frankly known as hungry! She had been hungry for a week! For a week she had awaited each evening meal hoping for a change even to good old fashioned bologna sausage!

Hope In Vain

But hope was again in vain. The smell of frying proved to presage, after all, only more of the same. And things had now come to a pass where a sight of this fish, flesh, or fowl—what exactly it was Norma didn't know—was something she felt she simply could not endure again!

"Mother," she said "but couldn't we have some other kind of meat to-morrow? Eating this doesn't do any good. You eat it, but you're still hungry."

"Well, of course,' reminded her mother, "we haven't had very much money, and so,—

"And so," laughs Norma Shearer, "there's one dish which to the end of my days I shall consistently decline. I found out that night that what had been on our table for a week, disguised as meat—was egg plant."

A third memory, the thrilling day when, with a four-week contract, Norma Shearer arrived in Hollywood.

At the desk of Hollywood Hotel she signed the register, making it, however, as inconspicuous a bit of business as possible since she hoped not to be noticed until she could appear in the one fine dress she proudly possessed; proper support for the fact that she was now a person in pictures.

For in this history-making lobby lounged the directors, producers, and important "innocent bystanders" who measured and manipulated fortune and fame.

The block-long veranda, with its palm-tree shade, porch chairs and summer swings, was "Peacock Alley," no less, for the entrances and exits of this, that, and the other celebrity.

A car from the studio was to call for her In fact, there would be no more than time to unpack and press the dress in which was invested all the family's loose cash. cocoa-coloured georgette, smartly simple, with shoes, stockings, and gloves to match, to be worn with a tomato-shade hat and bag.

She had planned with care the great moment; her first look at Hollywood, Hollywood's first look at her!

Hastily she unpacked and dressed scarcely finishing when the telephone rang; a studio car for Miss Norma Shearer.

"A studio car for Miss Norma Shearer"!

Drawing on her gloves and with her best savoirfaire, she hurried down to the lobby, swept through it across the porch to the waiting car, a little taken aback, Fith Avenue ensemble notwithstanding to see how absolutely she caught the attention of every eye.

She could sense, in fact could see, that, along her "line of march" there wasn't a person whose gaze didn't frankly follow her. She could imagine what they were whispering: "New star"..... Wonder who!.....Come for a picture.....Wonder what!"

She crossed the porch to the waiting car, to roll down the crescent drive—and then suddenly to become aware that left upstairs, just where she had so carefully laid it out twenty minutes ago, remained her cocoa-coloured underslip!

Her swanky trip through the lobby, her first appearance in Hollywood, had been made in georgette as transparent, "whoops my dear, as the mist round a rainbow!

To Share Her Triumph

But leading-lady Miss Norma Shearer survived, served Hollywood so well, in fact, that not until two years later did she return to New York.

Her latest picture was playing there.

At the Broadway theatre door which so often she had to pass for lack of money, now she would be a celebrity. She had heard many times of how impressively the picture luminaries passed by the lines of waiting people to receive the flattering recognition and attention of "the door."

Now that was about to happen to her! A pleasant contemplation—Not conceit, not thirst for glory, but just a feeling of having arrived at a goal for which there had been long hope and real striving.

So again—here was New York, the same delirious highway. She went to the theatre, took a friend to share the little triumph. The picture was billed in electric lights, the waiting lines crowding along the street at half a dozen angles from the box-office.

Wearing, with proper glamour, an orchid, Miss Shearer passed grandly by the waiting ladies and gentlemen approached the doorman and said: "I'm Norma Shearer. I'm here from Hollywood. I'd like to see the picture."

Just A Ring At Christmas

He favoured her with a look which was something between the supercilous and the disinterested

"If you want to see the picture," he said, "get in line."

"But you see", she repeated, "I'm——"

"Yeah, I know," he finished for her. "You're Norma Shearer, You're from Holly Wood. Well—we have millions of them. If you want to see the picture get in line."

And row a memory of Hollywood again—Christmas Eve—a lonely stretch of hours for the little star who that night, on the M-G-M lot, was finishing a picture.

There is always something a little sad about finishing a picture And for Miss Shearer Christmas Day was nothing special to look forward to.

Though, for the matter of that, neither was any day, Hollywood and her chosen profession often proving lonely, nothing to interest her greatly but work. That is to say, nothing but the quiet, dark-eyed young executive, Irving Thalberg, with whom for more than a year (her own carefully guarded secret) she had been in love.

It would have indeed been a thrilling moment for her which would have signified a bit of his personal attention. But he seemed little aware of her beyond necessary business conferences.

At about eleven o'clock the scene was finished, everything "O.K.," the picture completed, the company dismissed.

There was hasty, gay departure, floodlights turned off, the players trooping to the buses But by the time Miss Shearer had gathered up her make-up, her stray belongings here and there, the last bus had gone, Here outside the barnlike stage door she found herself half a mile from her dressing-room alone at the far end of the almost deserted lot, in the chill fog of Christmas Eve.

She wore no coat, only a thin scarf over her frock She held it round her as she walked towards the far away checker board of lighted dressing-room window. Along the empty street, past the great closed stages, her French heels and their echo sounded like castanets against a very large stillness. Usually the lot was as busy by night as by day—but this was Christmas Eve.

She reached her dressing-room, unlocked the door snapped on the light, put down her make-up box, slipped out of her shoes to thrust small cold feet into felt bed-room slippers.

Then, a startling sound came the ring of the telephone.

"How little I guessed", she says now, with a quiet smile, "that just that telephone ring was to change the whole mood of my life"!

For it was Mr Thalberg, asking in a somewhat nervous voice if he might call on her to-morrow to say: "Merry Christmas."

The following year, to spend their honeymoon,, they went to Germany, a trip of especial interest to Miss Shearer—Mrs. Thalberg—since she had just finished the role of Kathi in "The Student Prince".

"You'll Be Surprised!"

And to impress her husband she had been studying German. At some unexpected moment—though not as an obvious effort to be clever—oh, no, not at all like that—she would give an easy exhibition of tossing off German as casually as though it were English!

It was thrilling to see old Heidelberg, which had been duplicated on the lot so perfectly; amazing feeling to find in Germany, as they drove along, everything exactly as they had left it on the lot in California.

Late afternoon found them in a beer-garden on the hillside.

Mr. Thalberg ordered potato pancakes. His pretty wife instantly recognised a phrase which by merest accident she had happened to learn—"corned beef and cabbage."

"I'll have this," she smiled and read it in glib German.

"What is it?". Mr. Thalberg wanted to know.

In German she repeated it.

"Yes," he said, "but what is it?"

"You should have learned those things," she teased him. "Wait and see. You'll be surprised

'Nothing else for madame?' the Herr Proprietor asked

'Oh, no!" she told him. "Nothing else."

And Then—Tragedy!

Some time later they inquired about their meal. "Madame's order," exclaimed the Herr Proprietor, "it takes a little time."

They watched the sky.

"What on earth did you order, dear?" Mr. Thalberg wanted to know.

"You see," Miss Shearer smiled, "it's very American. I suppose that's why they had to cook it specially."

The musicians played. The first stars came out..... The Herr Proprietor appeared with a wide smile and a plate of hot potato pancakes.

"And madame's order comes," he beamed, as indeed it did—an entire plum pudding briskly burning in brandy!

There came the September day when once more the world changed for her, changed this time beyond anything she could believe. For the one in whom she had found ideal happiness—was dead.

For the first time in her life, when slowly, mechanically she came to realise it, there didn't seem to be any future, any goal which could possibly be important.

The Cheers Went On

She considered his ambition for her, the ambition which had always been hers for herself, knew now, more than ever, that she must have work to do. But it was all confused and bewildering. She couldn't conceive a beginning when all she could think o' was this utterly unlooked for end.

Six months after Mr Thalberg's death, Norma Shearer's mother took her to New York hoping that seeing Broadway's newest plays, her mind might respond.

One afternoon, dressed obscurely entering the theatre very quietly after the lights were dim, nobody knowing of her presence in town, Norma Shearer went to a matinee of Stage Door".

She sat in the front row, as a place where she could most easily

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CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I am writing this letter to you in the year 1938, and you will read it in 1939: Looks funny—does it, really? No!

Any-way, let me wish you all a very happy New Year—for, you would be reading this exactly on 1st January 1939.

Every year we get new and varied experiences. I for one had a wonderful train of these during the last year. And I wonder what experiences you must have gone through!

Of course, you do not bother much about the world....And perhaps the world too does not seem to be bothering about you.. But, while you may remain careless to the world, why should the world ever be indifferent to you?

All of us think, and are almost sure that the world is advancing day by day. What does, however, the world consist of?—you and me all big persons and every little being. We are inter-dependent on one another. Howsoever much we may try to tear ourselves off from each other, we simply cannot do so. If we did, the world would come to a standstill.

Let us, therefore, move with the times and march with the world. Whether you look into a big tower clock or peep at a small wrist watch, the minute-hand runs with the same speed at both the places—Let us also keep pace with them, and achieve those great things, which the world expects us to do.

May the New Year prove successful to you in every little thing—

And may you have the best of health and happiness during each of its days!

LAUGH AND BE HAPPY

On Sunday, December 18, I went to see a sister of mine, who has recently given birth to a sweet little boy. It was a pleasure to meet her after a pretty long time and a great joy to see the new prospective member of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

When we went there, the "Baba" was crying—And Mother suggested to him that he should not cry in my presence: She little realised that the Baby's cry is only a laughter of highest purity and greatest innocence.... A baby learns crying first, and then after long he learns how to laugh.

As a matter of fact, when a baby is born and sees the light of the day, he begins to cry. He has left the best regions of heaven and now has come to the worst surroundings of the world. Why should the baby not cry?

But, as the baby cries, we all who surround him and are eager to have him in our arms, laugh—for he brings to us new joys. Or, is it that we laugh to welcome him amongst ourselves—amidst our rotten circumstances. We seem to be showing glee at another's fall: How selfish we are!

Once, however, we have come into this world, we must make the best of it. We should not drag on thoughtlessly, aimlessly What then should we do?

Since we know that the world is full of miseries and sorrows, we should endeavour to decrease them. We should, first of all, never allow ourselves to feel or have misery or sorrow, and then also try our best, by little acts of kindness, to cheer our friends and companions.

In short, we should so act that when we leave this world, after having played our part in it, we should go with a laugh on our lips—with full satisfaction that we have done our duty very well.

It is none of our business to see whether others have done or one performing their duties well or not....And if for their negligence, they have to cry when we pass away laughing—well, that is a greater credit to us!

That is what I said to my sister. The baby's cry was laughter—And may laughter always help you all to be happy, is my fervent hope and ardent desire on this, the first day of the New Year!

* * * *

TO A TINY PILGRIM

(By Lois D. McMurtry)

Little one, little one.
Life stretches before—
Press on not too quickly
The unknown is in store
The way lies o'er mountain.
O'er valley and plain—
Sometimes there'll be sunshine
And sometimes—chill rain.
Little one, little one,
God make your heart sing—
And send a kind angel
To shield with his wing.

* * * *

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send happy greetings to the following sisters and brothers whose birthdays come during this week on 1st to 7th January 1939:—

1. Sis. Indumati Modak
2. Bro. Gurunath Joshi
3. Bro. Yeshwant Takle
4. Sis. Mira Mukherjee
5. Bro. Adi Tarapore
6. Bro. Jackie Joseph
7. Bro. Virendra Mehta
8. Sis. Lata Munshi
9. Sis. Freny Dubash
10. Bro. Manik Deshpande
11. Bro. Ahmad Karabhoy
12. Bro. V. S. Billampeli
13. Bro. Marshal Kinny
14. Sis. Kamala Desai
15. Sis. Joy D'Souza
16. Sis. Shakuntala Nirwane
17. Bro. Rajendra Pandit
18. Bro. Kumar Talpade
19. Bro. Rahim Yagoot
20. Bro. Sydney Noble
21. Sis. Roshan Kapadia

* * * *

FACES IN A CROWD

(By Abdul Hamid Khan)

Numerous faces—each different from the rest—are exhibited in a crowd. There, if anywhere, are the various different types of human nature displayed. The face betrays the inner feelings of each individual to the keen observer.

Let us confine ourselves to a collection of students in a class, and that in the absence of the teacher! It is then that the class is mostly a crowd Every one is at liberty to do anything he likes: but it must however, be admitted that, then, not the face alone, but the tongue and the hand also act to express the mind.

The teacher leaves the class, writing on the board, "write an essay on—(Faces in a Crowd), and submit the notebooks in the office". Just after he is off, there arises a 'holy' personality and replaces it by, "Eat, drink and be merry".

Differences of opinion are shown at this. Loud cheers of applause proceed from some quarters, while a few others are either indifferent or look at it as an in-

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PRIZE COMPETITION FOR ALL

MR. RABBIT'S FRIEND.

You can start with any letter and proceed to the next along any path. You are to see how many animals you can spell out, whose names contain six letters. How many can you find? Write out your list, and forward it with your full name and address, age, class of studies and mentioning whether you are a girl or a boy, so as to reach Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay, within a fortnight from to-day.

All girls and boys can take part in this competition. Only those who are enrolled in the Children's Association should mention their Certificate Number and others should enclose a one-anna stamp as entry fee. Several prizes will be awarded.

A New Year Smile.

SPECIAL NEW YEAR NUMBER

of

"Pushpa"—The Children's Own Paper"

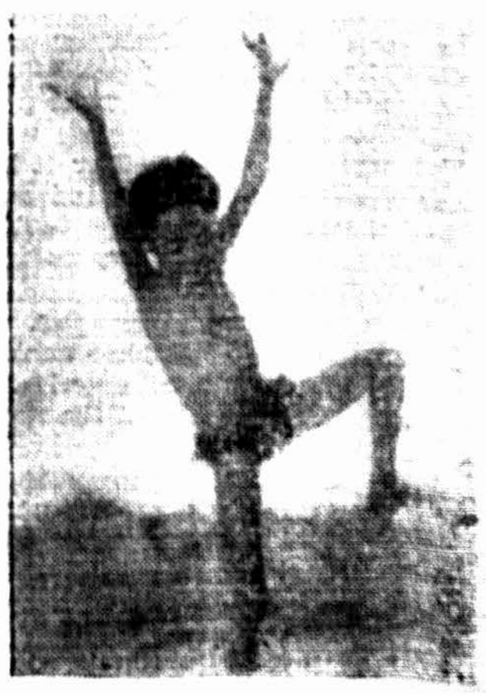
The Special New Year Number, January 1939 issue of "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper" will be ready this week.

It has a beautiful multi-coloured picture on the cover, and many coloured and other art plates inside.

Besides the usual features, there are a number of interesting articles of educational and entertainment value.

Reserve your copies immediately, enclosing four annas stamps, with:——

The MANAGER,
"PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper,"
31, Tribhuvan Road, Bombay 4.



A New Year Fun.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

Preserve this Copy It May Fetch You Rs. 100!

Each copy issued during the month of Jan. will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at		Rs. 100
2 copies at		„ 50 each
4 „		„ 25 „
10 „		„ 10 „
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Don't Miss Your Copy

MYSTERY OF MAGNETIC VARIATION

By Professor C. M. Yonge in "The Spectator."

The 'raison d'etre' of the Royal Research' Ship, now under construction at Dartmouth, carries us far back into the history of navigation. Voyages over the wide expanses of the ocean remote from land became possible only after the discovery of the mariner's compass.

Although discovered originally by the Chinese hundreds, or possibly thousands, of years before the Christian era, the great possibilities of this instrument were not exploited until after it became known, probably by independent discovery, during the twelfth century, to the maritime nations of Europe.

Even the indomitable spirit of Columbus could not have achieved the discovery of America in 1492 without the aid of the compass.

The earth is a great magnet with its extremes at the north and south magnetic poles, both of them over one thousand miles from the geographical poles. Accordingly the compass needle does not point due north, a fact which Columbus appears to have been the first to realise. Moreover, this magnetic declination varies from place to place.

Ouring Columbus' first voyage to America the compass-needle on one occasion pointed ten degrees west of true north and only the alteration, in secret, of the compass-card under the needle staved off a mutiny amongst the frightened crew. Nearly a century later another navigator, Norman, discovered the dip or inclination of the compass needle, the north-seeking pole of which dips down further and further from the horizontal as the north magnetic pole is approached.

Long Period Changes

In this way it was revealed that the source of the magnetic force lies deep within the earth, actually probably near to its centre, and not on the surface.

During the seventeenth century the very disturbing fact became known that neither declination nor dip are, as had hitherto been supposed, constant at any one place. Thus in London the declination of the compass-needle was eleven degrees east in 1580, four degrees east in 1634, nothing in 1657, six degrees west in 1692, increasing annually until 1818, when it was over twenty-four degrees west, since when it has steadily decreased.

Apart from these long-period changes there are shorter ones, annual, lunar and diurnal, which show more regularity, and with "sunspots" are frequently associated magnetic storms which may violently disturb the compass. It is thus impossible to make charts having any permanent value showing what corrections should be made for declination in different regions.

The accurate observation and study of these facts forms the subject-matter of the science of terrestrial magnetism. It is a subject of the greatest practical importance to this country.

As Professor Flemming has aptly stated: "That great empire which has its centre in these islands but its dominions scattered over the distant seas, has been built up primarily on the art of navigation, in which the magnetism of the earth is a central fact. Neither its world-wide commerce, nor the naval power which defends its coasts, could exist for a day without the aid of the magnetic compass."

Most Remote Parts.

The first voyage for the purpose of making observations on magnetic variations was made by the English astronomer, Edmund Halley, who sailed the Atlantic in the 'Paramour Pink' between 1698 and 1701 and prepared a magnetic chart which he presented to the Royal Society. But in modern time it has been America which has been formost in the pursuit of this branch of knowledge.

In 1904 the Carnegie Institution of Washington founded a Department of Terrestrial Magnetism which at once began a most vigorous magnetic survey of the earth. The most remote parts of the land surface were visited by expeditions equipped with delicate apparatus for determining magnetic forces, while a sailing vessel, the 'Galilee,' was sent out on a series of voyages through the wastes of the Pacific.

Her place was taken in 1909 by a vessel destined to become famous in the annals of physical

(Continued on page 55)

How Did Egbert Cross the Bridge?

EGBERT SUBURBS was in a self-satisfied mood when he left the bus. Unlike the other workers at the office, Egbert had not been soaked by the showers that deluged the city that afternoon. Egbert had come prepared with raincoat, overshoes and umbrella, and that was not all. His real stroke of genius was the placing of planks across that big hole on Fairview boulevard. Now he would not have to wade through a pool of water as on other rainy days.

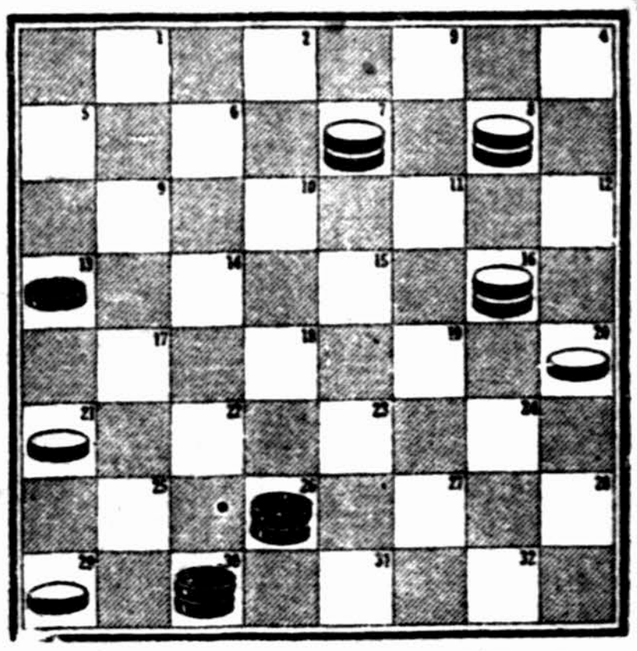
But wait—Why is Egbert doing a war dance and what are Merton and Margie doing in that ditch? Oh, those horrid children have sawed Egbert's planks into small pieces to play with.

"Look, daddy," says Margie, failing to notice her father's anger, "can you cross each of these bridges just one time each and no more?"

Egbert might just as well calm down and reconcile himself to wading through the pool again. For, if he wants to solve Margie's poser, he is going to get his feet wet. Can you trace a route for Egbert to follow, whereby he can cross every one of the fourteen bridges once, and once only?

(For Solution See Page 55).

Black Wins In Two Moves



Copyright, 1938, Millard Hopper

IN this checker problem, in which the blacks are outnumbered two to one, can you show how the blacks are to move and win in two moves? Blacks are moving down and the whites up. Watch for the solution next week.

In last week's checker problem white moved and won in two moves. White first slid out of the single corner, going from square 29 to 25. Black hopped from 21 to 30 and the white king slid from 8 to 11. The black king jumped from 30 to 23 and white retaliated by hopping over seven men and winning the game.

A Watch Puzzle

HOW many positions are there on the face of a watch in which the places of the hour and minute hands can be interchanged so as still to indicate a possible time? Answer: There are 143 such positions and there would be 144, but for the fact that at 12 o'clock the hands occupy the same place.

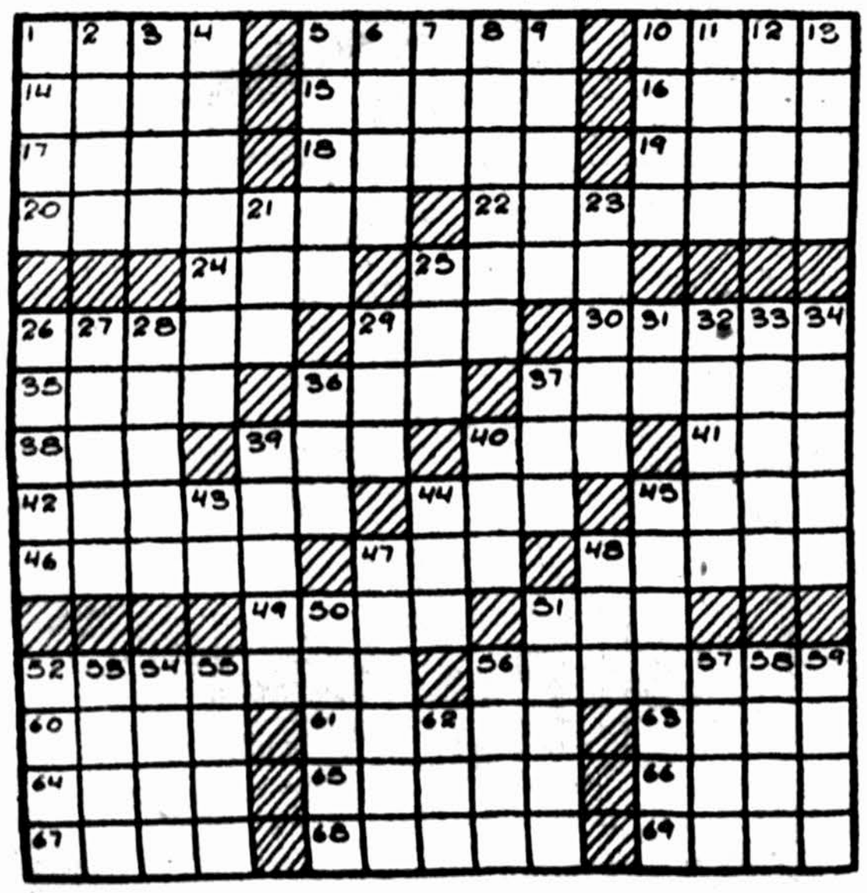
(For Solution See Page 55).

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Father
5—Divest
10—Gem
14—Hebrew measure
15—Cost
16—Who is the villain of "Othello"?
17—Part of a camera
18—What peak is the second highest in the U. S.?
19—Track of a deer
20—Pertaining to the earthworm



22—What is the capital of North Carolina?
24—Burmese sprite
25—Hybrid animal
26—Cut off from entrance
29—Possessive pronoun
30—What slave of Sarah was driven into the desert?
35—Iniquity
36—Impost
37—Long cloak
38—Latvian coin
39—Dine
40—The heart
41—Unruly crowd
42—What grain-market city on the Black Sea was captured by the Bolsheviki in 1919?
44—Whose wife was changed into a pillar of salt?
45—Unaccented
46—European finch
47—Chop
48—Nut
49—Pen-name of Charles Lamb
51—Ventilate
52—Vessel to hold burning oil
56—What is the native state of Booth Tarkington?
60—What is the Eternal City?
61—Island in the Gulf of Bothnia
63—Boil slowly
64—Descended
65—Cloth
66—North American rail
67—Greek letter
68—Woody plants
69—Chinese city

VERTICAL

1—What is the missing first name of the former motion-picture star: —— Negri?
2—So be it
3—Who was the founder of Pennsylvania?
4—Place to store arms
5—Cleave
6—Walked upon
7—Equip
8—Who soared on wings fastened with wax and fell into the sea?
9—Pertaining to punishment
10—What French river flows to the Seine, 40 miles below Paris?
11—Sanskrit dialect
12—Eager
13—Averse
21—Italian household deity
23—Who wrote "The Merry Widow"?
25—Confuse
26—What is the smallest island of the Cyclades?
27—Amuse
28—One who seizes with the teeth
29—Head covering
31—Apostle (abbr.)
32—What general was for many years president of Venezuela, the last time in 1936?
33—Expiate
34—Insurgent
36—Chinese pagoda
37—Small bed
39—Anglo-Saxon domestic servants
40—Frighten
43—Note of the scale
44—Meadow
45—What is the name of the acropolis at Argos?
47—Who became leader of the National Socialist party?
48—Concealed
50—Smallest amount
51—In what mountain range is the world's highest active volcano?
52—Crustacean
53—Actor's part
54—Eject
55—Bristlelike organ
56—Who is known as the "Gloomy Dean"?
57—Minute particle
59—Roman tyrant
60—Aside
62—Metric measure of area

(For Solution See Page 55)

Voice vs. Bundle

FROM what height must a man toss a bundle out of a plane—shouting as he throws it overboard—so that the bundle will reach the earth before the sound of his voice?

Answer: Disregarding the resistance of air and the acoustical fact that sound will not travel from a rare to a dense atmosphere, the distance from the plane to the ground would have to be nearly 15 miles. As the velocity of a falling body is continually accelerated while that of sound is constant, the bundle will overtake the man's voice in about 14½ miles. The bundle falls through the 15 miles in 70 seconds and sound travels as far in 72 seconds.

GIVE a psychological definition of a man's hat. Answer: Darkness that may be felt.

Uncompleted Word Square

CAN you complete the following agricultural word-square by filling in letters, so that it will read alike across and from top to bottom?

```
• A • •
A • • A
• E • •
• A • E
```

The completed word square is this:

```
F A R M
A R E A
R E N T
M A T E
```

WHAT is the mathematic expression which remains unchanged when turned up-side down and which, when taken three times and then divided by two, becomes one? The number is 6/9.

An Enigma

WHAT words are the answer to the enigma:

Search Holy Writ and you will see
A victory was won by me.
Behead me, and I may be found
In water or on oily ground.
Behead again, and then transpose,
A snare my letters now disclose.
If yet again my head you sever,
No matter how sharp-set or clever
'Tis all in vain you look about,
For no one yet has found me out.

The words are: edge, ling, gin, in.

A Jumbled Title

WHAT is the title of a well known book for boys which can be formed by these characters:
E I O O O U B C N N R R S S
The answer is: "Robinson Crusoe".

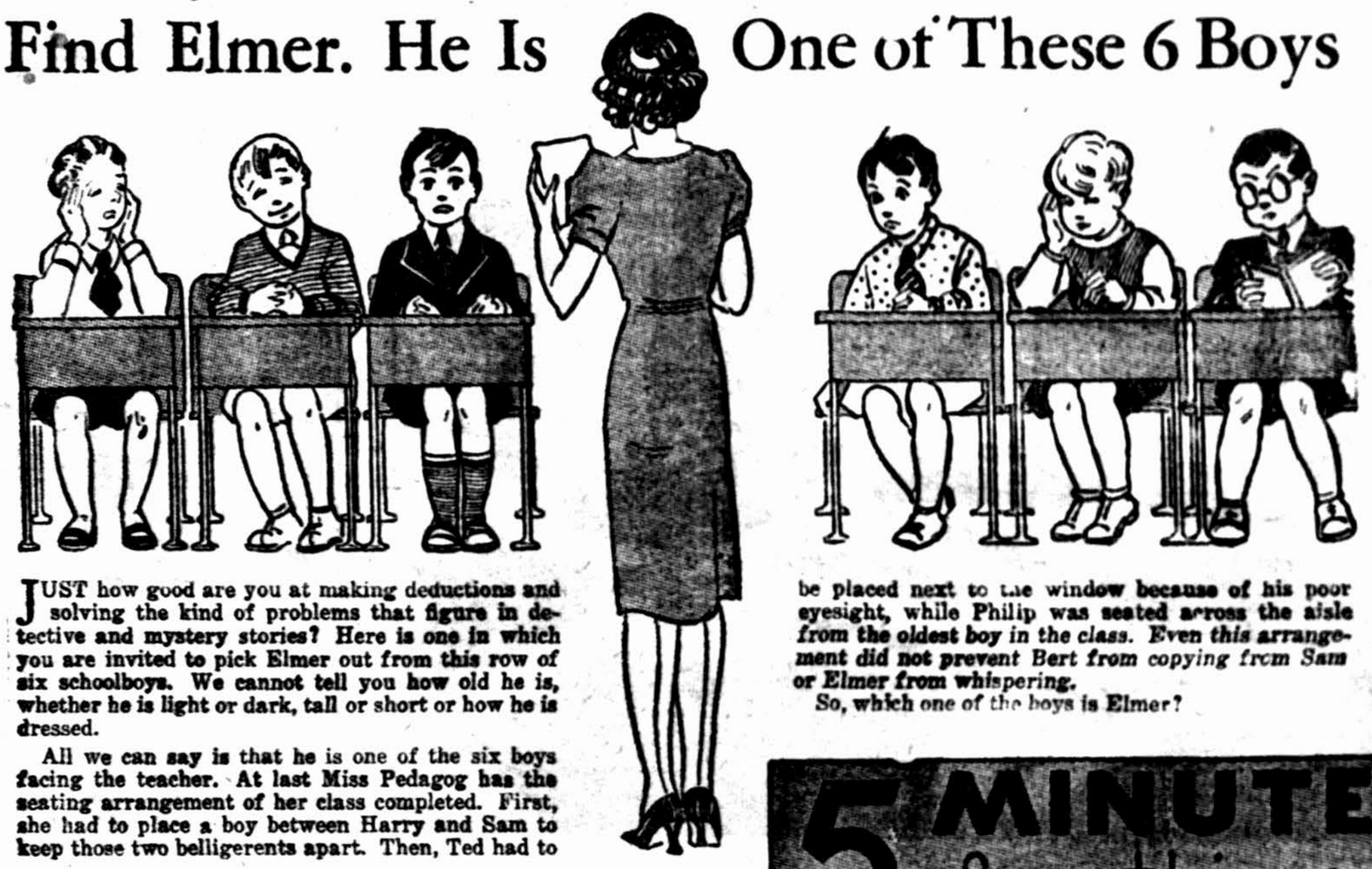
Off With His Head

WHAT boy can live on with a prospect of age if you cut off his head at an early stage?
The answer is (p)age, of course.

MY first is black, my second red
My whole no man should take to bed.
What am I?
The answer is: Hatred.

A BEAUTIFUL FACE—BUT
unfortunately disfigured by ugly white spots and patches! How can you endure such blemishes when—
LEUCODERMA
—Can definitely be cured in a few weeks At Home! Write for
interesting treatise. LEPROSY also cured. Literature FREE
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:-
KAMALA WORKS, Panchpota, Bengal

Find Elmer. He Is One of These 6 Boys



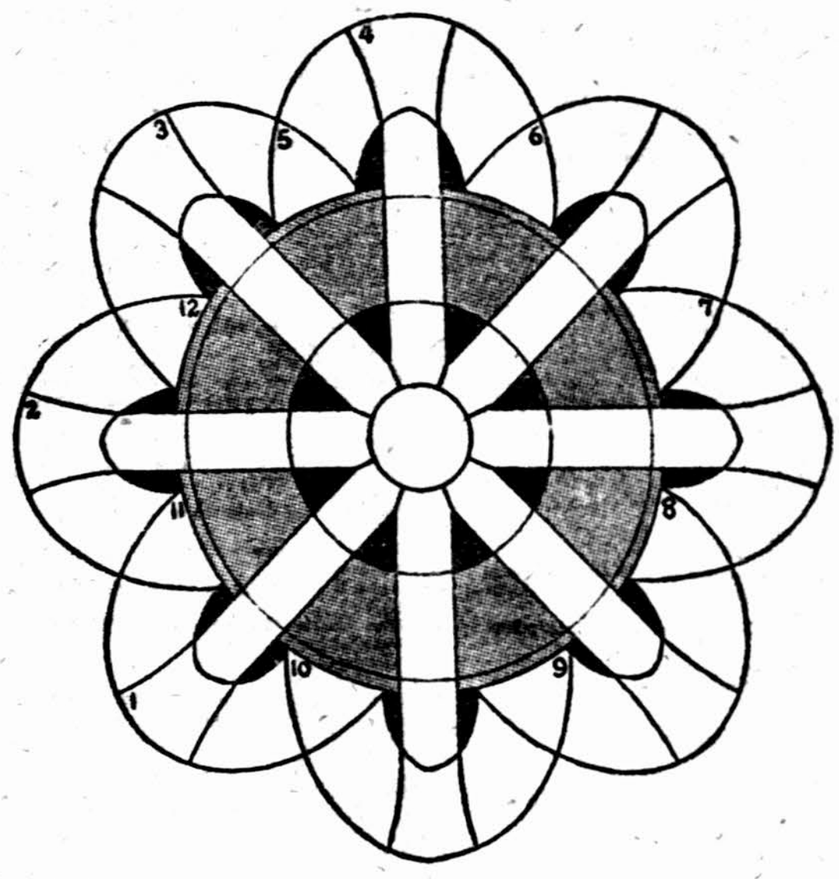
JUST how good are you at making deductions and solving the kind of problems that figure in detective and mystery stories? Here is one in which you are invited to pick Elmer out from this row of six schoolboys. We cannot tell you how old he is, whether he is light or dark, tall or short or how he is dressed.

All we can say is that he is one of the six boys facing the teacher. At last Miss Pedagog has the seating arrangement of her class completed. First, she had to place a boy between Harry and Sam to keep those two belligerents apart. Then, Ted had to be placed next to the window because of his poor eyesight, while Philip was seated across the aisle from the oldest boy in the class. Even this arrangement did not prevent Bert from copying from Sam or Elmer from whispering.

So, which one of the boys is Elmer?

(For Solution See Page 55)

A Cross-Word Puzzle Flower



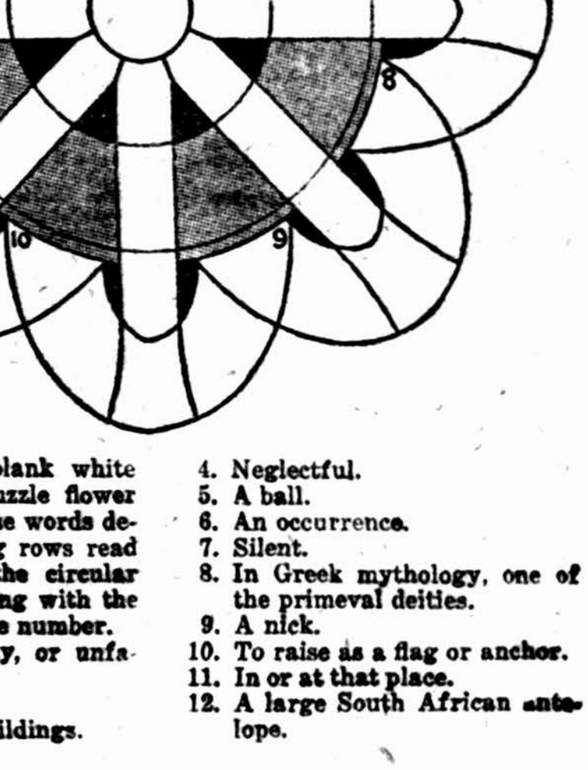
CAN you fill the blank white spaces of this puzzle flower with letters spelling the words defined below? The long rows read from left to right, the circular ones, clockwise, starting with the space that contains the number.

1. To involve deeply, or unfavorably.
2. Unessential.
3. A designer of buildings.
4. Neglectful.
5. A ball.
6. An occurrence.
7. Silent.
8. In Greek mythology, one of the primeval deities.
9. A nick.
10. To raise as a flag or anchor.
11. In or at that place.
12. A large South African antelope.

(For Solution See Page 55)

DELAY is DANGEROUS
End it with NOVUM

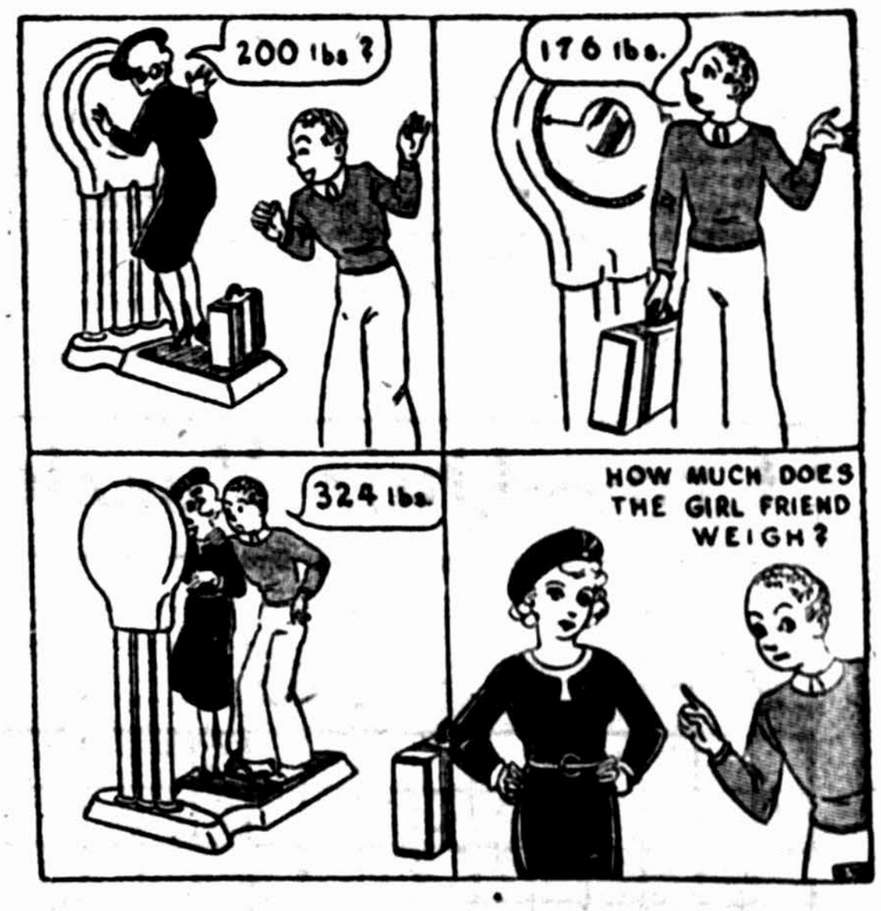
After years of research Dr. Lesauor of Paris, has discovered an infallible remedy for menstrul delays. Makes your course run smooth. Keeps your period regular. An ideal remedy for natural birth-control. IF NOVUM is taken 4 days before "TIME" or within 8 days after, family limitation is assured. Absolutely harmless. Recommended by Doctors and Nurses all round the world. Informative literature and open formula on request.
Price per bottle of 21 Capsules Rs. 12-8-0.
SUPER CONCENTRATED NOVUM for immediate results in very obstinate cases of menstrual delays, often acts in a few minutes. Price per bottle of 90 Pills. Rs. 21. (Postage and Packing Free.)



WARNING SHOULD NOT BE USED IN PREGNANCY OTHERWISE ABORTION WILL OCCUR

AT ALL CHEMISTS OR DIRECT FROM
HERING & KENT
LEAV HOUSE, OPP. LLOYDS BANK, HORNBY RD FORT, BOMBAY.

5 MINUTES for this one



(For Solution See Page 55)

Can You Crack These Nuts?

NOW is the season when squirrels and small boys harvest the crop of nuts in the woodlands, in anticipation of the long winter evenings during which the tasty kernels will be released from their wooden prisons. Even though you have not a flour sack of golden-brown treasures accumulating in your woodshed, you can still share the fun by cracking these four puzzle nuts.

These pictures represent four nuts. Can you tell what they are? The word "nut" is to be added to three of the names.

(For Solution See Page 55).

WHY CARS CATCH FIRE

Precautions Every Motorist Should Adopt

In a surprising number of accidents in India during the past two years cars and other motor vehicles have caught fire and in many cases been burnt completely out. This indicates neglect of ordinary care and precaution by owners, since however serious the accident, unless the vehicle actually overturns, fire should not break out in a properly kept car or bus.

Motor vehicle fires whether in accidents or at other times, are most often due to one of the following causes:

(1) A leaking carburettor, or leaking petrol line from tank or pump to the carburettor.

(2) A loose or broken gasket or cracked exhaust pipe or silencer;

(3) Defective insulation in the wiring, especially in the high tension wire from the battery;

(4) Accumulation of inflammable oil and grease on the engine or in the shield beneath it;

(5) Improperly adjusted brakes creating excessive heating through friction and setting fire to accumulated grease or dirt.

Some drivers are in the habit of carrying oil rags or cotton waste taking a convenient spot under the bonnet or hung over a strut; should the engine be running exceptionally hot petrol or oil soaked cotton waste may well burst into flame Other causes of motor vehicle fires are of course carelessness in smoking and the Western India Automobile Association as well as the Safety First Association have more than once warned both motorists and passengers in motor vehicles to use (where they are provided) ash-trays for matches and cigarette and cigar ends Most open cars, however are not equipped with ash trays and it is essential to see that matches are "dead" before throwing them out of a window. Forest fires in many parts of the world have been caused by careless smokers

Apart from checking the various possible causes of fire mentioned above, there are two elementary precautions always to be observed in connection with vehicles running on petrol: all electrical switches should be turned off at a petrol station—ignition and all lights, interior and exterior. It is most dangerous either to light a cigarette or to continue smoking one already alight at a petrol filling station. Second, never attempt to discover the amount of petrol in the tank by using an open flame such as a match. The last warning might sound superfluous but neglect of it has caused more than one death and more than one explosion.

MEMOIRS OF NORMA SHEARER

(Continued From Page 44)

miss recognition. The play was received with enthusiasm. Margaret Sullavan, in the lead, was greatly applauded and appreciated. But after the second act curtain, when the lights had come on the applause didn't stop.

What's she going to do now?" Miss Shearer wondered "She'll have to make a speech."

So She Came Back

She rose, smiled bowed, as the applause swelled and continued—a sincere salute.

"And I'm sure it was that day", 'Norma Shearer says, "which provided the answer."

So there's a new Norma Shearer in Hollywood—young, lovely—and apparently quite herself again with a smile which succeeds in hiding any trace of unhappy shadow Somehow she has accomplished it.

At the moment she is busy with "Idiot's Delight," which presents her again with Mr. Gable.

And Hollywood and the rest of us are mighty happy to pin a pair or orchids on—"the girl who came back."

How A Seismograph Works

D. K. PRAHALADA RAO

"Seismograph" is a Greek word meaning "to record a shaking". The action of every seismograph is based on the principle of inertia. Inertia is the stock-in-trade of the lazy man. But the lazy man is said to possess inertia because he hates to move, and the more he hates to move, the greater the inertia he possesses. So then, we can leap to the definition of inertia "as that quality by the virtue of which a body resists being put in motion."

To record an earthquake which is a movement of the earth we would require a fixed or a stationary mass as a point of reference by which to measure this motion. We are all familiar with the fact that a coin placed on the top of a card on the end of a cue will remain on the cue if the card is suddenly withdrawn. The coin remains behind by reason of its inertia by which it resists this motion. By arranging a body so that its relation to the earth will be the same as that of the coin to the card, we will have found a means of measuring the amount which the earth moves. That is precisely what the essential part of a seismograph is—"a mass which will remain steady when the earth moves under it."

A seismograph consists of a pendulum whose bob is the steady mass and which may be set upright as in a clock, or inverted with the mass uppermost or in any position not rigidly affixed to the earth. The bob has affixed to it a series of magnifying levers which end in pens. The pens rest on the recording paper. When the earth moves, everything on the earth moves too, so naturally the recording paper will participate in this motion.

The revolving pen is, however, attached to the mass of the pendulum. Since there is no motion of the bob of the pendulum there is no motion of the pens. Although the pens appear to move they are really stationary, the paper moving under them. This paper is formed into a ring and placed over a drum immediately under the pens.

* * * *

The newer types of seismographs have photographic paper encased in a light tight box. A mirror is fixed to the pendulum, which reflects a little point of light falling on the photographic paper exposing the part where it falls. The photographic paper is affixed to a drum so that successive parts of the paper come under the beam; the result being a continuous line straight when the earth is quiet, but following a zig-zag course when a quake is in progress.

Seismographs are of two classes, according to their design. One records the up-and-down motion of a quake and the other the horizontal motion.

Usually seismographs magnify the earth movement 1,000 times. In a most violent earthquake the actual ground movement will be about 1/50th of an inch. So the seismograph records about 2 inches. Sometimes the newspapers tell us that a seismograph registered a disturbance lasting nearly four hours. This does not at all mean that the earthquake continued for that length of time, but rather that the earth waves generated by the shock of the quake continued to arrive at the seismic station for that length of time. It is just like the waves caused by a pebble cast into water.

INDIA'S PROGRESS IN AVIATION

What Provincial And Central Governments Have Done

Scholarships for transport pilots, pilot instructors, wireless operators, ground engineers and research students, says this month's gazette of the Indian National Airways, are some of the means by which the Government of India have been assisting Indians for training in aviation for all classes of positions in this important new industry.

In 1936 the Government of India gave two scholarships for the training of flying instructors. These two candidates have completed their course of training and are now employed as Flying Club Instructors.

The two courses for instructors were repeated in 1937. One of the candidates was given training at the Bombay Flying Club and the other at the Delhi Flying Club. One has since completed the course and is employed as Assistant Instructor.

TRAINING OF INDIANS.

An Indian pilot who had already received an initial training and had been employed by Indian Trans-Continental Airways as probationary First Officer was given further training in the Government Avero X at the joint expense of the Government and the company. He has since been to England to gain experience of the new "Ensign" type aircraft. He is now a first Officer on the Karachi-Calcutta service and it is expected that when the new land-planes come into service he will be employed as a first Officer on the London-Calcutta service.

Another Indian who was given a scholarship for training as a transport pilot in England should shortly complete the course. It is expected that he will then be employed by Indian Trans-Continental Airways as a probationary First Officer

Commercial pilots nominated by Tatas and Indian National Airways have been given the opportunity of obtaining much-needed experience of flying a multi-engined aeroplane. The Government Avero X has been made available for the purpose at half the ordinary flying rate. A similar opportunity has been afforded to other Indian commercial pilots and in all about a dozen pilots have taken the course.

Two scholars are now undergoing advanced engineering training in England and are due to return to India next year when they may be appointed as Assistant Aircraft Inspectors Grade 2 on the staff of the Civil Aviation Directorate Nine "Examiners"—a lower grade in the aircraft inspectional staff—have been recruited. Of these, one is now in England undergoing special training and two others will shortly be sent on a similar course. The examiners will thus be enabled to obtain the higher qualifications necessary for promoting during the course of their service. Previously four ground engineers were given special training in England to fit them for responsible positions. Two have found employment in India and one in England.

On the wireless side four scholars who were trained at the Aeronautical Training Centre were also given a short course at Government aeronautical radio stations. They obtained the Posts and Telegraphs Certificate of Competency as Operators. Three of these obtained employment with Tatas and the fourth has been selected by the Federal Public Service Commission for a further scholarship with a view to employment on the aircraft inspectional staff of the Civil Aviation Directorate. After an initial flying course at the Delhi Flying Club, he has proceeded to England for further technical training.

PARSI INVENTOR

Mr. P. P. Nazir, the Parsi student who invented a device to improve the lateral control of aeroplanes, continued his researches with Government aid up to 1st April, 1938. He has taken out a patent in which the Government of India have an interest and it remains to be seen whether the invention will now be taken up by a firm of aircraft constructors for development to the practical stage. It is possible that the British Air Ministry may interest themselves in the device.

Apart from the scholarships and assistance given by the Government of India a number of scholarships have been granted by the Local Governments and Indian States and private bodies.

The Madras Government gave a scholarship last year to a pilot of the Madras Flying Club for training in England. He has since returned to India and is now employed by Tatas.

The U. P. Government have formulated a scheme to assist the training of 10 candidates up to "A" Licence standard, 2 of whom will be selected for further training for "A1" Licences. In all cases held the cost of the training will be borne by the U.P. Government and in specially deserving cases the Government may be willing to meet the full cost

PARSI SCHOLARSHIPS

Six students for aeronautical training have been granted scholarships by the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat Funds and Properties of Bombay amounting to Rs. 7,450. One "A" Licence Pilot to be trained for the "B" Licence in Karachi. Several others have been given assistance for a number of hours of flying or for training in ground engineering either in India or England.

At the Government subsidised flying clubs the number of pilots trained for licences in 1937 was 84. Sixty-four qualified for the private "A" Licence 8 for the limited commercial "A1" Licence and 12 for the commercial "B" Licence.

Nearly all the Indian pilots employed in India received their training or a good proportion of it through the subsidised clubs. Forty-one ground engineers and mechanics now in employment were also trained wholly or in part by the clubs. Thirteen out of 26 Aerodrome officers at Government aerodromes began their careers as club trained pilots.

Altogether the clubs are able to claim that 109 members have found employment in aviation after gaining training and experience at the clubs.—A. P.

GENTLE AMAZON OF BRITAIN

(Continued From Page 43)

life had died, the death of her husband ended an almost ideal marriage. A son died. Her daughters quarrelled bitterly over policy. She was old and broken. After making several unsuccessful efforts to repair her personal fortunes, Emmeline Pankhurst, once the great radical, agreed, in 1928 to stand on a conservative ticket in London's East End.

To-day her statue, like Oliver Cromwell's, stands where the Houses of Parliament can see it. But better than that is the memory still cherished by those who knew her, of her passionate, mournful voice, and especially of her eyes—those marvellous level eyes that had flashed such scorn upon the hypocritical and cowardly and gazed in such compassion upon the sorrows of the world.—"Readers Digest".

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued from page 45)

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.
Birthday Registration.
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss)....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

sult. but the majority again suppresses their feelings.

Then there is sitting in a corner one who has not observed it yet. He is deeply immersed in thinking about something, perhaps, the essay. There is a rag on his desk and a voice, cries. What the hell are you doing there, philosopher?"

Most of the notebooks are by now under the desks, and music is at its height. The noble perfumes of smoke proceeding from the cigars spread about. Some resolving to submit the notebooks next day depart for their "Sweet" homes.

Most of the desks are vacant. The "Scholars" are either pacing about in the verandah or sitting on the tables, their legs stretched, enjoying the music and the fine line displayed on the board, "Eat, drink and be married."

Fear of getting marked absent, at last compels them to compose themselves and sit down at the essay. There is a lot of conversation and consultation. Now, some faces are wreathed with confusing brows. Some tear off notebooks from their friends' hands and scribble lines hurriedly on their own books. Others there are that have already thought the essay out and are busily writing

Then again a few are still sitting with copies blank and the mind more so. Of course, some, it is possible, submitted empty notebooks, and next time, I think, their essays would be marked as "excellent".

* * * *

THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY
(By A. R. Neelay)

Nadu the shoemaker worked in his shop at the end of the village. There were some tall trees close by, and in these trees lived a large monkey who was the worry of Nadu's life.

The monkey loved to sit on a branch and watch the cobbler at his work. There he sat just out of reach and looking like a very spiteful little old man with a beard round his face. He threw insults at the shoe maker all day and he copied every movement of his.

As Nadu became annoyed the monkey became more daring. At first he had just sat and watched Nadu at work, but later he thought to himself, "I could easily do what he is doing."

So one day, directly Nadu's back was turn, the monkey descended and tried to use the tools as he had seen Nadu using them. Of course he could not use them properly and fled when the shoemaker returned.

Nadu found that his best tool was bent and blunted. It was no use shouting angry words at the monkey, for it only seemed to amuse him the more.

From that day the monkey made a habit of creeping down whenever he had the chance and Nadu found that all his tools were becoming useless and the leather was being spoilt.

He felt that his work and his life was ruined by the mischievous monkey. For some days he could think of no plan, and in the meantime the monkey was daily becoming more impudent and annoying.

At last Nadu had a bright idea. He suddenly thought of the way in which the monkey copied every single thing he did. So, saying to himself, "Perhaps you will copy me once too often," the shoe maker went in to an inner room and came back with a sharp razor.

He sat down where the monkey could see him well, and held the razor up for a few minutes and looked at it. He had made up his hind to give the monkey a good idea of the tool he was to use this time.

Slowly and carefully, he pretended to draw the razor across his throat. This he did again and again. Then he put the razor down and getting up he took no notice. but went away to the village.

When he returned to the shop after a long time he found that, as he had hoped, his enemy had been too clever, for the monkey was lying dead.

* * * *

DO YOU KNOW?
(By Kanwar Chaian Singh)

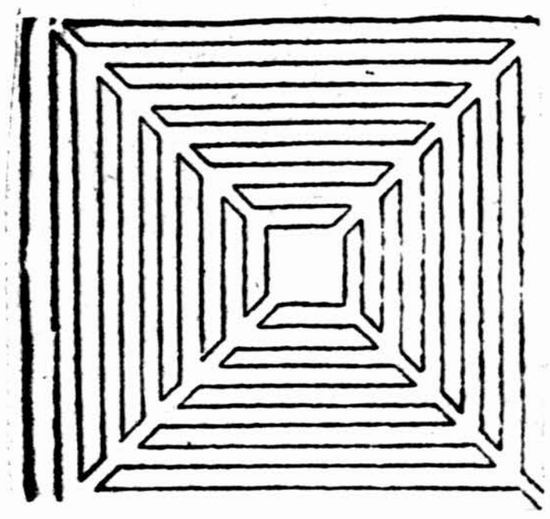
1. That the shape of human heart is like a closed hand
2. That Admiral Peary was the first man to reach the North Pole.
3. That the smallest book in the world is a complete copy of the Rulaiyat of "Omar Khayam" which is 5|16 inches square and 1.8 inches thick.
4. That the Nizam Hyderabad (Deccan) is the richest man in the world.
5. That the great Taj Mahal cost thirty lakhs of pounds and that it took 22 years in the building.
6. That the Chinese were the first people to practise the art of weaving.
7. That vaccination was discovered in 1793 by Sir Edward Jenner.
8. That the first light house was built at Alexandria in 285 B. C.
9. That a man named W. E Dobson sent the first Christmas card to his friend in 1844.
10. That our nails grow at the rate of about an inch and a half per year.

* * * *

THE KING'S REWARD
(By Popat Alimchand)

One day a king went out for a walk. He took his son with him. On the way they met a blind

(Continued On Page 55)



Let your eyes not deceive you: This is one Continuous line! And what did you think it was?—Just an example of optical illusion.

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)..

.....

Full Address.....

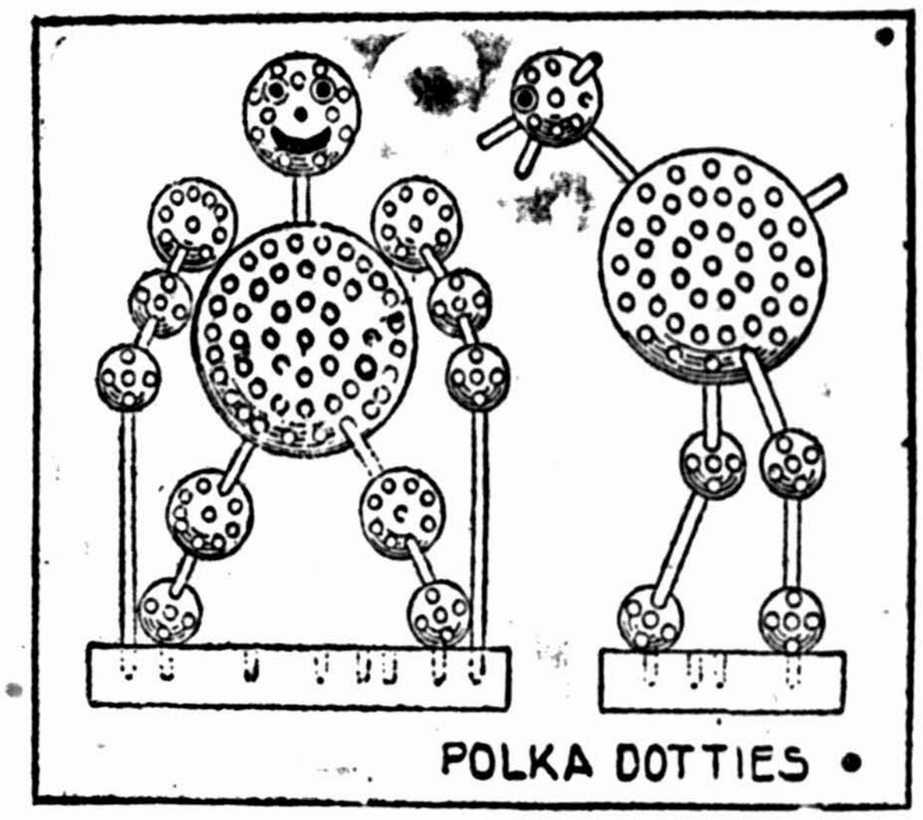
.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY

David Solomon.

THE HANDY BOY AT HOME



These grotesque figures and many others may be made of balls of different sizes with 1|8" holes drilled from 1|4" deep in the smallest to 1|2" deep in the largest balls. The balls may be found in the "5 and 10" and elsewhere and may be 1|2", 3|4", 1" and 2" in diameter. The holes may be drilled at random, but quite close together, by hand, while the ball is held in a vise, but if "Handy Boy" has access to a light drill press he will have lots of fun drilling them that way. When the holes are drilled in all the balls the project is practically finished for all there is to do then is to cut a piece of 1|8" rattan to lengths of from about 1|2" to 1-1|2".

Push pieces of selected length into selected holes of the large ball and place smaller balls on them until a freak resembling a man, a dog, or a horse or a bird of some kind, to say nothing of perhaps prehistoric and certainly never before known forms are created. This will make endless fun, for there is practically no end to the forms that can be made. If the bases are desired to keep the figures erect, pieces of 1|2" wood, say about 4" square or less, may be drilled full of holes, placed as they happened to come; short pieces of rattan may be pushed into holes of the feet and into convenient holes in the base.

"Fond Mother."
(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla).

A DAY OF THE NEWCOME

or

One More In Bombay

(By I. E. N.)

Cosily nestling in my reinforced concrete shelter amid rural surroundings, I let my mind wander about finance. Each morning, the "Bombay Chronicle" poured a steady supply of oil over the fire of my financial fancy. My eye got, within very short time, so trained as to focus on the commercial page. The lure of my life, Tata Deferred figures loomed telescopically close, and large microscopically. "Tata Deferred: Rs. 1520 1522½— 1505—1535— 1512½—1520—1502½—1512½." Every other day, it was the same story of lucrative fluctuations, within the short space of two hours, in the value of the phenomenally speculative share of Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Co. By and by, my mind caught the infection of my eye.

* * * *

The share opened at 1520. Then a short skip to 1522½, and a sudden drop to 1505. This dance of prices was performed within minutes, if not seconds. Had I sold at 1522½, within the wink of an eye I could have picked the scrip up at 1505, and made a clean profit of Rs. 17½ per share. Less the inevitable broker's commission, a clear profit of Rs. 10 per share was for myself. Had I bought two Deferreds at 1505, one would go to liquidate my original sale The other would have to be sold later at a profit. No sooner had the broker intimated to me the purchase at 1505, than I would learn that the price shot up to 1535. Frantically would I yell a "sell" to my broker. By the time he did my bidding, I could get perhaps 1532½ only. Another clean profit of Rs. 27½ is not for the picking in streets, except the Dalal. Minus the usual Rs 7½ to the broker, I would make a clear profit, a second time, of Rs. 20 within the short session of two hours.

* * * *

In celebration, as it were, of this rosy picture, I stretched a broad smile, half in elation and half in contempt, at the recollection of Press magnates twitting me, in the past, that my value was not more than Rs. 75 per mensem. Here was I with the prospect of Rs. 30 per diem, or roughly Rs. 900 per mensem, if only I could pitch my tent in the vicinity of Dalal Street. The "Bombay Chronicle" before me is proof positive of this fact, yet unborn. All the same, an ounce of actual fact is worth more than a ton of theory, they say.

* * * *

Just then I remembered that the Bombay Stock Exchange irked my financial ambitions with holidays galore. In addition to the inevitable Sundays, every conceivable Hindu feast and Jain fast added to my misery. Parsi holidays augmented my commisseration. There lurks the fear at the back of any mind that more Muslims may, at any near or remote date, take to share-broking with the concommitant clamour for Muslim holidays. The most annoying of all encroachments upon my lucrative opportunity is the meeting of the Board. Why they pitchfork their meeting during the precious hours of twelve noon to two post meridian, Heaven only knows. In view of a bare two hours, in which Deferred prices have to nautch to the merriment or discomfiture of operators, the authorities should extend their sympathy to speculators, current and prospective. The cotton people in the Kalbadevi seem comparatively to have a keener sense of public opinion. Their day session is longer by three-and-a-half hours for one thing, and for another they afford a nocturnal tryst, though of a short duration. A well-sustained effort by the cotton-speculating world might ten them to hold even a third session in the oriental day in the early hours before the dawn, after New York closed its market. Incidentally, it would be quite in keeping with native traditions of early rising and 'al fresco' ablutions in the grass-green waters of the Mumbadevi tank. While the cotton market respects even big festivals as partial holidays, the Bombay Stock Exchange pounces upon the death of any prominent citizen as a suitable opportunity for declaring a hartal.

* * * *

Having already resolved to respond to "Bombay Calling," I went about gathering information about brokers, before launching an attack on Deferreds, both frontal and rear. What an agreeable surprise it was to find, after a brief investigation, that even the most inconspicuous men in out-of-the-way places had some sort of a relative of theirs doing broking business in Bombay. What was more romantic was that they invariably started as clerks on Rs. 30 p.m. and ended by stepping into the shoes of their bosses as brokers. They seem to be as numerous here as bhistis in desert towns of Rajputana. Having secured a note of introduction or two to one or another of brokers, I got ready to take the beehive to the busy city. The local postal Savings Bank was denuded of all my cash in it, and presently I was 'en route' by rail to my 'el dorado.'

* * * *

Being in birth-throes of quick finance, I started living fast with my stout, but short, purse. I fixed my quarters in the Bombay Central in one of its well-appointed retiring rooms at five rupees per diem. One could stay there as long as there was no rush for accommodation by later arrivals. The eastern windows of my room opened out on the fine prospect of Byculla green against the distant background of elevated ground. The retiring rooms, amply furnished, are perhaps the best service suites in Bombay. The matrons supervise the tidying up of the rooms, and the lift takes you up and down to refreshment rooms and bookstalls. Taxis are at your back and call at any hour of the day or night. I finally, got ready, impressively dressed, for the fray, the assault on the money mine in Dalal Street.

* * * *

It was the most memorable day in my annals. Cocking my head aslant in the process of divining the fortune of the future minute or hour, with my soft felt hat at a perky angle which, by the way, struck me as tremendously conducive to thought technique, I was on the threshold of the eternal problems of the speculator, to buy, or sell, Deferreds. The broker was ever ready at my elbow, occasionally cooing into my ear, "anything doing, Sir." I decided to sell five Deferreds. The Broker was off in a flash. He was back soon, and communicated to me the fact of the sale. Every infructuous minute dragged into an year of agony. Every uneventful second seemed an age of doldrums. My intense tenseness must have greatly amused the broker. The few minions of my broker flitted to and fro with their agile limbs. These boys seemed, to all intents and purposes, to be having the constitutional of their lives. For two hours on end, they are on their feet in hot pace. Suddenly, one of these few chaps rushed to my broker and reported a price. Sagging started in earnest. I sat upright in my seat, harmonious with the hair from every pore of my skin standing on end, bristling with electrical energy. Rupees ten down—twenty lower—and soon after a gap of fifty rupees between my sale price and the prevailing rate. I tuned myself up, all through my trek to Bombay and to its bazaar, to be cautious without detriment to my greed. I thought that a profit of fifty rupees per share within some minutes was good enough as a starting gesture of coming fortune. I consulted the broker. He advised me to wait for a profit of a hundred rupees which would only be a matter of another few minutes. The bears seemed, in hordes, to have raided the market. To my inevitable good fortune I was too conscious of my being the sole deciding factor to permit his counsel to prevail. I insisted on an immediate purchase of five Deferreds, and I realised a profit of Rs. 47½ per share. Deducting the Broker's commission, I netted Rs. 200 clean, on the five shares. I congratulated myself on my unerring instinct. On second thoughts I came to realise how much superior in insight I was to the broker. For, the next minute, the price started climbing up. I was not a second too late. I have had the baptism of quick money. Never had I made so much money in considerably less than so many minutes. How I yearned, in the hour of my triumph, to meet Press magnates of old acquaintance and fling into their face the incontrovertible, the unassailable fact of my established value of six thousands rupees per mensem! The jealous gods denied me that pleasure, as the newspaper proprietors were all tied up at safe distances of Madras, Calcutta and Delhi. Journalistic adventure in Bombay was not on the tapis, and I had no Press magnates here, to whom I could rush to pour out my pent-up spleen upon their tribe. I decided, however, to deserve my financial triumph to the last pice. I rewore my penetrating look into the emptiness of space for inspiration, and peered at the immediate future. When the price was again up by fifteen rupees, a second time in the same two-hour day I caused my broker to sell five Deferreds, fondly hoping that the price would again conveniently fall by at least fifteen rupees to my enhanced advantage. Fifteen minutes before the close of the session the electric gong rang. I told my broker, with a proud air, that the day could not add a second feather to my cap. He abated my alarmed disappointment. He said that there were still fifteen minutes. Later in the day after the session I often times suspected if the broker pulled my legs). The price in a few minutes climbed down by seven-and-a-half rupees to my advantage. Strangely enough, the broker asked me to buy at that price. I felt tremendously intrigued by his conduct. Within the past half-an-hour or so, he bated my ardour to buy at a profit of fifty rupees in order to increase it to a hundred, and now the self-same person urged me to buy at a profit of a mere seven-and-a-half rupees. I wondered what he took me for. Was I created by an All-Wise Providence to risk my short purse to pay broker's commission and not to have anything for myself in the bargain? Instantaneously I was confirmed in my opinion of the heartlessness of the broker. Since then, I decided to order the Broker about, but never to consult him, nor even to suffer his advice without some expression, on my part, of indifference or disgust. Presently the price went against me by fifteen rupees. My aggressively penetrating peep into the future mellowed limp, as if by the pressure of an electric button. Immediately, the final bell rang and the day's session was over.

* * * *

My financial fate was adjourned to another day for decision. At the most poignant hour of my life, holiday, like a bad coin, turned up the next day. On the subsequent few days the price hovered round a loss, for me, of Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 per share. The next week, as if disgusted with my inertness, the price of the Deferred shot up to a point, where my loss per share was a clear hundred rupees. I felt like having been tied up, hand and foot. I cursed myself for doubling my sale on the initial day of my financial adventure. But for that accursed holiday, what might not have been? My quick wit got stuck deep down in my sub-conscious, perhaps. I measured the Dalal, Apollo and Hamam Streets in feverish strides, to and fro. By then, my loss per share was a couple of hundreds. I had not yet come to the end of my resources. I could well have sold five more, had I known that the price would topple down to something less than the sale price of my baptismal day. On the final badla day, my courage oozed out of every pore. I bought the dismal five Deferreds at a price which landed me on the firm loss of a thousand rupees plus the Broker's Commission of Rs. 37½.

* * * *

During my agony of a short week, I stumbled upon old acquaintances from all quarters of India. One friend seriously advised me to go in for Deferreds and hold them, as the price would touch, much sooner than later, four thousand rupees per share, when Tatas had cleared off the arrears on second preference shares. Another friend trod upon my toe to remind me that Tatas had done advance booking 'till next July. The optimism of vicarious counsels seemed to shoot the price by a hundred for each month of advance booking. I hugged my secret very close to myself, and squared my account with my broker, since when a strange quality, which I never detected in fifty years, stole over me. I am still in the grip of indecision. I cannot make up my mind one way or the other, to buy or to sell.

* * * *

All initiative fled me, to my detriment in other directions too. On one or two occasions when I sold in the wake of others, the price went up. Whenever I bought, the price dropped. In one respect, I learnt an unforgettable lesson. Never would I allow my loss to go beyond Rs. 25 or 30 per share I discovered myself chastened into the belief that my first love was my best love, namely journalism. If my old acquaintances among Press magnates turned up accidentally and told me that my value was Rs. 60 per mensem instead of their former Rs. 75 p.m. I would, in my present chastened mood, entertain it as quite plausible. Men who go to Bombay to sway, almost invariably remain to drudge. Bombay charms her victims to cling to their Waterloo.

Ethics & Methods Of Chemical Warfare

It is very often said that SCIENCE, WHICH HAS DONE SO MUCH FOR THE PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION, IS ITSELF MAKING NEW INVENTIONS WHICH WILL BE USED TO COMPLETELY DESTROY THAT CIVILISATION.

It should, however, be obvious to anyone that ALTHOUGH SCIENTIFIC INVENTIONS ARE USED FOR WARLIKE PURPOSES, SCIENTIFIC PURSUITS DO NOT MAKE PEOPLE MORE WARLIKE.

The highly competitive system, which dominates our present-day civilization, and the struggle for power and wealth, is the dominant motive both, in business and in politics.

That being the ethical basis of our civilization, international disputes are inevitable and occasionally the disputes lead to war.

Scientific inventions only help to make the battle more intense.

The Germans, for example, opened the war in 1914, using projectiles 17 inches in diameter. They closed it using projectiles one-hundred millionth of an inch in diameter. And the latter were more effective than the former. As the dimensions were reduced, the battle became more intense. For when the Big Bertha had shot its bolt, that was the end to it. Whosoever it hit was hurt but after that the steel fragments of the shell lay on the ground harmless and inert. The men in the dugouts could hear the shells whistle overhead without alarm. But the poison-gas could penetrate where the rifle ball could not. The malignant molecules seemed to search out their victims. They crept through the crevices of the subterranean shelters. They hunted for the pinholes in the gas masks. They lay in wait for days in the trenches for the soldier's return as a cat watches at the hole of a mouse. The cannon ball could be seen and heard. The poison-gas was invisible and inaudible and sometimes even the chemical sense which nature has given man for his protection, the sense of smell, failed to give warning of the approach of the foe.

In 1918, man had powers of destruction that were incomparably greater than those available in 1914, when the war began; and the war services had not yet actually tried some of their appalling marvels when the Armistice was concluded. Since that time the science of massacre has made extraordinary strides. The destructive power of the air weapon has increased—so the experts have told us—by several hundredfold. And in an air attack on a city on a cloudy night the advantage is so overwhelmingly with the attacker that no effectual defence is possible. Millions of pounds have been spent by Governments in perfecting means of wholesale poisoning, suffocating and burning. The mechanisation of war on land has resulted in the creation of tanks which can move at great speeds, and which can cross trenches and jump and almost swim. A single submarine may now have a tonnage of over 3,000, with an immense radius of action, and the type of submarine which inflicted such enormous damage on the world's shipping in 1917 has been completely outclassed.

The science of war has thus intensified the battle. The first men who wanted to settle their disputes did so by throwing stones at each other or beating each other with sticks. The damage that could be done was small. Appalled at the power of destruction of our own creations, the great powers began to give thought to limitation of armaments. Disarmament or rather the limitation of armaments had been one of the main preoccupations of the League of Nations since it was set up, resulting in the Disarmament Conference of 1932. The objective in view was to effect disarmament of nations by stages, not by sudden and total abolition of all the national armaments at once; it was believed that such piecemeal disarmament, besides helping towards the full honouring of pledges and lightening of burdens, could be so directed as to reduce very greatly the danger of a sudden, fully equipped smashing attack by any nation. Piecemeal disarmament was intended to act as a brake on war-making and give a better chance of success to the world's methods of peace making. The result of the Conference which promised so much and gave so little is still fresh in our minds. We all remember how the idea of "qualitative disarmament." though reasonable enough if viewed in its proper perspective was made to look silly by the manner in which the Conference handled it.

ONE POINT OF VIEW

The "business of war is to kill and destroy. So long as war is recognized, what difference does it make, whether an individual is blown to bits by an exploding bomb, drowned on a torpedoed ship, or dies from poisonous gas? In each case the agency of death is chemical in origin. It is idle to talk of humane warfare. War can never be humane. Nevertheless it may be stated that several bodies and individuals, competent to speak on the subject, have asserted that the use of poisonous gas is more humane, less destructive of human life, and less productive of human suffering than are other methods of warfare.

"The only way to outlaw war is to make it as hideous as possible. Unmask it. Rob it of all its respectability. Strip it of its gold braid and of the pomp and glory of military display. Take away from it its professional status. Let it stand forth in all its nakedness. Appraise it for what it is—the science of death and destruction. If war can be made frightful enough, it may give to those responsible for its inauguration pause before they plunge." This point of view has been justified by the course of recent events.

Of course the chief objection to the use of poisonous gas is the ease with which it may be used upon non-combatant populations. Still we have only to consider what war does to such populations whenever it can be carried into the enemy country to know that, in principle, gas warfare is not different from any other form of legalised destruction. The time-honoured way has been for an invading force to lay waste the country, destroy its resources, and by thus withdrawing its support weaken the main fighting force. The result may be death by starvation, or deprivation and exposure. The lives of large numbers may be placed in jeopardy—women, children and old men. Still that is legitimate. It is in accordance with the rules of the game; because war has been looked upon as the greatest sport for gentlemen. But suppose a fleet of enemy airplanes fly over a country and let loose poison-gas, by dropping bombs which explode among the civilian population? The defenders of humane methods of taking life and working hardship and suffering raise their hands in horror. This is fiendish they say. It has never been done. It must be outlawed and every nation that participates in such barbarous tactics must be regarded as a dangerous outcast among the inhabitants of this planet. Still does anyone doubt that poison-gas has come to stay. Will Governments knowing the tremendous destructive power which this new weapon confers allow it to remain idle? Will not such a nation which cherishes such a delusion and does not keep abreast of the latest developments in this field of chemical research find itself hopelessly outclassed, should it suddenly be called upon to make defence against an enemy armed with every weapon of modern science? International conferences may talk of outlawing poisonous gas. But it will never be done.

WORLD'S FIRST MOBILE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE: Major G. C. Tryon, the British Postmaster-General, inaugurated the world's first mobile telephone exchange at the G. P. O. During the ceremony he made his first telephone call to the Essex County Country, 20 miles away.

Methods of Poison-Gas Warfare

Of the gases actually tried out in the world war itself the chief seems to have been chlorine and various chlorine compounds (Phosgene and Chloropicrin, etc.) These attack and destroy the lung tissue. Chlorine was first used by the Germans as early as 1915 (April) at Ypres when 6,000 men were killed by it. It was abandoned at once as its presence is felt immediately and therefore precautionary measures could be taken against it. Phosgene which was used subsequently by both the sides is odourless and can easily be liquified and stored in steel cylinders for easy distribution. Being odourless it causes no suspicion until the damage has been done. Inhaled it attacks the heart action and renders the victims especially susceptible to death from slight exertion. Large quantities of this gas are made for perfectly legitimate and peaceful purposes in chemical industry and particularly in the manufacture of artificial dyestuffs.

Chloropicrin made from picric acid and chlorine was another of the latter compounds used. It was mixed with tin chloride in a shell or bomb, which forms dense white clouds of vapour capable of penetrating the gas masks and carrying with it the volatile chloropicrin. Highly poisonous in itself, chloropicrin induces nausea and vomiting, thereby causing the victim to remove the mask and rendering him an easy prey to other lethal gases.

Of what might be termed the big four combinations of poisonous compounds used in the war, mustard gas proved to be the most persistent and treacherous. A liquid slowly evaporating and comparatively stable, this substance would linger for days in the trenches, penetrating the clothing, blistering the skin and producing serious burns and ugly ulcers. Attacking the throat, nose and lungs, it leads to bronchial affections and, frequently, pneumonia. Mustard gas, the common name for the compound known to the chemist as di-chlor-di-ethyl-sulphide, is prepared from chlorine, alcohol and sulphur.

All these torments had been extensively inflicted already during the 'Great War,' but after its conclusion the secret activities of the various poison-gas departments are sustained with great energy. The gas 'Lewisite' which is an invention of an American Professor came too late on the scene to be used before the end of 1918. It works the same way as mustard gas, but is more effective in very dilute doses. One part in 10 million parts of air is supposed to be fatal. Chemical research is being vigorously carried out in every nation to develop the science of defensive and offensive chemical warfare. It is suspected that many more poisons, in addition to thirty already used in the Great War, have been invented, some merciful poisons that will kill instantly and others cruel and creeping poisons that will implacably rot the brain.

Such are the horrors which science has given man for his own destruction. Political and economic forces made war more universal and the misuse of science made it more horrible. Industrial enterprise supported by high finance went on steadily progressing, expanding, inventing and selling these new weapons of warfare.

A Visit To The Girls' Opera In Japan

one comes to enjoy the lithe, slim actor-actress.

Unique Amusement Centre

Some time later, the writer of this article had the privilege of visiting the home of the Takarazuka Opera at Takarazuka, a short distance from Osaka.

Here is an amusement center that is unique and a monument to those people who originally conceived the idea. A short distance from the station begins the boundaries of the Takarazuka amusement district—an extensive park with shady walks, ponds of flowers and a lake for boating; a zoo, an aviary; a vast garden of tropical plants; a children's playground of swings, slides, merry-go-rounds and miniature trains;

(Continued From Page 1)

a school for training the girls in the art of the theatre; a unique reference library filled with books and texts in all languages; workshops; a luxurious dance hall; a modern hotel, and finally the great theatre itself.

This immense building contains two theatres, one large and one of medium proportions, as well as a large hot spring bath. Connecting the two theatres as well as the hot springs and the numerous restaurants and cafes is an enormous lobby with shops of all kinds where one may buy souvenirs—pictures of the actresses—candy, toys, books and magazines. One can hardly appreciate the vast extent of this delightful place without actually seeing it with one's own eyes.

Japanese Courtesy

There is one more important feature of the Takarazuka theatres and amusements. That feature is the friendly courtesy which is shown outstanding even for so friendly, happy a people as the Japanese. For the foreigner, programmes in English are provided, and whoever one asks, and however foolish the question, the answer is not curt and abrupt, but leisurely, well mannered and pleasant. Walking about in the park and through the grounds one encounters the young student actresses or those graduates who are rehearsing for the forthcoming performance. They are not overdressed and overdecorated, but simply attired and their manners are quiet and dignified. Whether they will continue their stage career permanently or leave it some day to become housewives and mothers, they are proud and happy in their profession.

As in countless other instances, the Japanese have borrowed from the West, but as always, they have adopted the idea and have added their own characteristics and refinement until it expresses that spirit which is Japanese. Yes, a visit to the Girls Opera is an experience which no traveller should miss.

THE ART OF NAGESH YAWALKAR

(Continued from Page 3.)

with his works. The Exhibition was formally opened by James G. Reardon, commissioner of education for Massachusetts. In his welcoming speech Mr. Reardon commented: "Through these works Mr. Yawalkar is introducing new values into the History of pictorial India. Indeed, they do convey a message to the world of art which is indescribably precious. Having such a good patron Mr. Yawalkar has shown remarkable progress at such an young age."

The Exhibition was sponsored by Sir Herbert Ames, Mr. Hugh Alexander Ford, British Consul-General, Mr. Charles F. Weller, Mr. Charles H. Gibson, Arthur Musgrave Mr. F. B. A. Rundall, British Vice-Counsul; and Baron Frary Von Blomberg.

The exhibits included thirty-seven oil and water-colours, among them being "Devotion," "Rhapsody in Jogia Raga", "Homeward Bound", "Joy" "Farmer Girl" "The Shapener," "At the Potter's Wheel" and "Snake Charmer."

Most striking characteristic of his work is its variety. Equally at home in oils, water-colour and tempera, the artist has expressed his belief that technical approach must vary with the mood and meaning of the subject.

Village genre scenes of artisans at work are set down in high colour appropriate to the blazing sun, with large irregular strokes which invite comparison with the French impressionists. On the other hand "Lasya Dance," an indoor figure study, comes out in enamel-like detail and delicate rhythmic flow. "Through the Storm," interesting for its hurried, sombre mood, is done in obscure blues and blacks as the artist says "to give the sense of fearfulness."

Such panels as "Buddha" and "Dance of Siva" reflect the flat style and pure abstract feeling of ancient oriental art. There are fresh little water-colours of city streets, in distinctly modern vein. And here and there, a landscape or water backed by some splendid pile of old Indian architecture, in glistening tones reminiscent of Corot.

In his search for true expression, Nagesh Yawalkar has made use of Chinese, Japanese and Western tradition as well as his own. He has, however, no impulse to imitate; nor does he believe that such an impressive diversity of treatment necessarily invoives imitation. Any technique, he feels, becomes natural to the artist who can use it appropriately.

Two showings of the collection in New York have already won appreciative notice. Later visits will include London, Paris, Rome and other cities.

"I've just been thinking, Dad, how silly trees are to take off the clothes in the Winter and put 'em on in the Summer."

These holiday feasts would [illegible] if it weren't for the fact that no one is satisfied unless by the end of one he is as stuffed as the turkey.

Pamela's Letter-Change Puzzle

PAMELA has one of those calendars that note the birthdays of famous people. Under November 13, she finds the laconic statement, "John Drew, born 1853." This suggests a letter-change puzzle to Pamela. Can you fill each empty space of the accompanying diagram with a word that differs in but one letter from the word preceding and the word following it?

Answer by Anagram

WHAT worries the "postman?" Answer: No stamp. WHAT can you say when using a fire-escape? Answer: I creep safe. WHAT is the extreme of slow reading? Answer: A single word.

(For Solution See Page 55)

POULTRY PROPAGANDA CALENDARS FOR 1939

ANNAS 2 EACH

BY POST 4 ANNAS

AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA

APPLY SOON.

THE ASIAN POULTRY INSTITUTE

11, CONNAUGHT ROAD, POONA.

Handsome Discount to the Trade.

DISTRIBUTORS IN BOMBAY:

HATHI BROTHERS

PANALAL TERRACE, NEAR PERRY, GRANT ROAD.

Stamp Collectors' Corner

December Issues

(BY MURIEL NISSEN.)

With no flourish or fanfare, the presidential series comes quietly to a close with December's issue of four stamps. The fanfare and flourish came during the month when the 5 dollar Coolidge stamp was issued. Its rightful place, of course, was at the end of the series, but the early issue prevents a conflict with Santa Claus that will undoubtedly be appreciated by collectors.

The outlay of a mere dol. 1.29 will purchase the last four stamps of the most ambitious postage project ever undertaken by the Government. Thirty-two president stamps plus four commemoratives in 1938—the greatest number of postage stamps issued in a like period in the history of the U. S. Postal Service.

December 2nd marked the first day sale of the 24-cent Benjamin Harrison and the 25-cent William McKinley adhesives. On December 8th the 30-cent Theodore Roosevelt and 50-cent William Howard Taft stamps were offered to the

public, and the postage series was completed.

Benjamin Harrison, the twenty-third president, was the grandson of William Henry Harrison who served as the ninth chief executive. He had won laurels as a lawyer, and a soldier of the Civil War before his entrance into politics. The second Harrison proved a hard-working, conscientious official, but he did not enjoy a great amount of popularity. He was preceded and succeeded in the Presidential chair by Grover Cleveland, another executive of undoubted ability who did not enjoy the unbounded enthusiasm of the people.

William McKinley was the third president of the United States to lose his life at the hands of an assassin. He too, served his country during the Civil War, from which he emerged with the rank of Major. At the conclusion of the war he began the study of law and was soon making notable strides in his chosen profession and in politics. During the presidential campaign of 1896. William Jennings Bryan, who was opposing McKinley for the election, canvassed the entire country on his campaign. McKinley, however, remained at his home in Canton, Ohio, delivering his campaign speeches, about 300 in number, from his own front porch. This unusual form of electioneering was due chiefly to the invalidism of Mrs. McKinley, whose husband refused to leave her.

McKinley won the 1896 election and was re-elected in 1900. In September, 1901, he attended the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo. On the sixth of September the Chief Executive held a reception at which hundreds of people shook hands with him. Among these, Leon Czolgosz, advanced to the president with a revolver concealed in a bandage around his right hand. A shot was fired, and President McKinley received the wound from which he was to die a week later. Vice-president Theodore Roosevelt assumed the presidential office for the remainder of the term, and was elected for another term.

William Howard Taft, served as the twenty-seventh president, and was later appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, a position he had always desired, preferring it even to the presidency.

All these presidents have had previous representation on America's postage stamps.

National Products Again

Bulgaria has made several additions to the national produce set begun earlier this year. The new stamps follow the procedure used in previous issues of having two stamps in each value differing only in a slight degree of shade. The five new values added to the set are arranged as follows: cluster of grapes on the 1 leva, bright green and 1 leva dark green; strawberries are pictured on the 3 levas, red-violet and 3 levas brown-violet; roses appear on the two 7 levas stamps, one in blue and one in blue-violet; a scene picturing natives in a wheat field is shown on the 10 levas which is printed in a red-orange and a yellow-orange; on the 15 levas red and 15 levas violet we have the picture of a sunflower.

Stamp From Algeria

A very attractive scenic stamp has been issued to mark the centenary of French occupation in the city of Philippeville, Algiers. The design, which appears on five values, presents the ruins of a Roman villa, and bears inscriptions indicative of the occasion commemorated. Values and colours are: 30 centimes, green; 65c ultra-marine, 75c red-violet, 3 Francs carmine, 5fr light brown.

Philippeville is a seaport of Algeria on the Bay of Sora. It occupies the site of former Phoenician and Roman cities.

Although the French ended the Turkish rule of Algeria in 1830, the territory had to be wrested from the natives yard by yard and town by town. It was not until 1838 that the city of Constantine and its port of Philippeville were conquered, and it is the centenary of that occupation, which was achieved by Marshal Valee, that the new stamps commemorate.

From The South Seas

Not many new stamp issues come from the Pacific Islands, hence the new set from the Tonga, or Friendly Islands, is something of an event.

In a set of three stamps the twentieth anniversary of Queen Salote's accession is commemorated. The design, common to all values, pictures the Queen in her regal robes standing beside her throne. Values and colours are: 1 pence carmine and black, 2p lavender and black, 2½p dark blue and black.

The islands of the Tonga group were visited by the two most famous explorers of the south seas. Abel Tasman reached them in 1643 and Captain Cook was a visitor in 1773. The island remained independent until 1900 when the Tongan king, George Tubou II placed the kingdom under British protection. British coinage has been in use since 1905, but the islands have maintained their own postage stamps.

On the death of George II, Queen Salote ascended the throne.

She is pictured on stamps of the 1920-1921 issue.

Odds And Ends

Two stamps from Germany commemorate the opening of the Gautheater in Saar on October 9th. The adhesives picture the new building and are issued in 6-pfennig plus 4pfg green and 12pfg plus 8pfg red.

From Australia comes a new stamp bearing portrait busts of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in coronation regalia. The adhesive, issued in large format, has a value of one pound and is printed in blue-black.

A new postage set of sixteen designs will be issued by North Borneo in January and promises to be as attractive as previous issues of this interesting island.

Stamp Teasers

1. St. Clement appears in the philatelic gallery of what country?
2. On what stamp is an eagle carrying the national emblem?
3. Cranes are a feature of what country's stamps?
4. Where is Port Louis in your atlas and in your stamp album?
5. A lion wearing a crown appears on what stamp?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. The "woodpecker man" is Thoth, God of Science of ancient Egypt. He is pictured on an Egyptian stamp of 1922.
2. An Italian stamp of 1932 bears a picture showing the excavation of ruins.
3. The Brandenburg Gate is in Berlin, and appears on a German stamp of 1930.
4. In 1922 Russia issued a stamp on which a worker is carving the dates 1917-1922 in stone.
5. A Panama issue of 1913 bears the picture of Balboa sighting the Pacific Ocean. His dog is climbing over rocks at his feet.

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Most domestic crises arise because every one in the household talks too much.

Cause Of Earthquake Ruptures

A correspondent, writing in 'Nature' of November 12, says.

At present there is no established theory of the cause of earthquake ruptures because of their diversity. Observations in Cordoba of the San Luis shocks of May 1936, including records on a sensitive Richard barograph at the National Observatory, have suggested that this diversity of behaviour is due chiefly to differences of depth, of dip and strike of the faults, and that barometric pressure is often the final actuating cause which determines the hour and perhaps the day.

Actual cracks observed in the surface in many places confirm that the underlying conditions in the tectonic type of earthquake is an accumulation of strains along geological faults in the earth's crust, the sudden release of which produces the shock. Whatever the position and direction of these strains, the gravitational pressure of the masses must tend to hold the surfaces together. Without gravitational pressure, no strain could accumulate. A sufficient release of such pressure will cause a rupture. Confirmation of this is found in the cases where shocks have occurred chiefly at low tide.

Tidal stresses caused by the sun and moon are alone capable of effectively decreasing these pressures. Nearly all extensive series of observations have disclosed a slight preference for times of new and full moon. The San Luis earthquakes referred to suggested that in deep shocks, where the gravitational pressure of the mass above was greatest, the connection was closer than in shocks nearer the surface.

To test this point the most destructive shocks, fifty-nine in number, in the past three centuries, for which data could be found, and forty heavy shocks reported in the past two years, were examined. In both these groups, approximately eighty per cent showed preference for the times of new and full moon.

These same shocks showed a preference for the times of lunar perigee (point of the orbit nearest of earth). Extensive series of after-shocks in the disastrous earthquakes of 1891 in Gifu and 1897 in Assam show preferences during several months for the times when new and full moon occurred near perigee.

These facts establish a definite relationship with sun and moon which can only be interpreted as gravitational. From its nature gravitation, if present in some cases must be present in all whether its effects are directly noticeable or not. Differences of dip and strike in the faults can account for deviations from new and full moon. Evidence confirmatory of this explanation is found in the Inverness earthquake of 1901 and those generally in Calabria and Japan.

Existing evidence appears sufficient to establish the thesis that the ruptures due to earthquake stresses about geological faults are due primarily to the gravitational action of the sun and moon.

Shocks recorded in Cordoba during or just after sharp diurnal or sporadic 'lows' of the barometer suggest that these are the final controlling factors which in many cases determine the hour and even day.

A gravitational theory permits the prediction of the majority of heavy destructive shocks within two or three days.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 50)

beggar. The King asked the beggar, "What is your name"?

The beggar replied, "Sir, my name is Daulat."

The King asked, "But how can Daulat be blind?"

The beggar replied, "My lord, Daulat is blind and therefore it is in the hands of a man lame like you."

The king was very much pleased and gave Rs. 500 to the beggar.

SOME LETTERS REPLIED

Dear Dada—I do everything myself, because, I want every thing to be well done: Don't you think that is a good policy?

Yours, Vasant.

How about getting your hair cut, please?

* * * *

Dear Dada—I can tell you a good way to keep mice away from the house: May I write it to you?

Yours, Zarina.

Thanks, but we don't want to keep mice anywhere!

* * * *

Dear Dada—I have an article on milk: Shall I send it on for publication?

Yours, Dubash.

Better condense it!

* * * *

A WONDERFUL REVERIE

(By G. N. Vaidya)

One afternoon, I was lying on the bed with a temperature and I fell into a wonderful reverie:—

I was taking a walk near a forest, and was bit by some invisible thing. Instantly I began to rise up, up and upwards in the clear mid-day sky. Suddenly a change came about; I was neither moving upwards nor downwards, I was walking in space just as I had been walking by the forest.

Then there was a thundering sound and a whirlwind again carried me upwards. All this time I was looking down at the earth but could not see the trees and rivers. It looked just like the moon and shone like a great looking glass held in the sunlight.

I looked above and there were billions of stars and myriads of planets. I could see a great planet beside me with thousands of black spots which looked like the starring eyes of frogs. I shuddered at the terrible sight.

Why? This was surely the moon She rotated with such a great speed that the wind caught me and threw me on it. I was very tired, but my curiosity checked all such sensations. I wandered this way and that in the cold.

I clambered up a steep hill, came down a deep ravine and again climbed a great mountain, till at last I was peeping into a great hole. At its bottom I could see some water. To my surprise, as soon as I saw it, I was overcome by hunger and thirst, and I jumped into the hole without heeding where I was going.

It became hotter and hotter as I rushed downwards—for I was going down the mouth of a volcanoe. Now my condition was pitiful. I was rushing at a great velocity and all my blood ran to my head. My eyes watered. I could scarcely breathe. My legs and hands were as if being torn away.

Suddenly, there was a flash of water. I opened my eyes only to find myself desolated on a stormy sea. I could not guess where I was. I became more forlorn than ever, for I could not swim.

But to my great joy, I saw some sea-gulls. Then came the thought, that I was again on the earth. I did not realize its worth when I had been on it, but I had realized it now.

My heart could not contain my delight when I saw a raft, and I immediately got hold of it.

But misfortunes do not come singly. A great fish attacked me and the very next moment it turned on its white belly, making the water all around red! It had been shot at from a ship which I could now see clearly. Unfortunate as I was, a fatal tempest sunk that ship.

I was horror-struck at such a train of misfortunes and woke up. There was no sea, no raft, no fish, nor the lost ship; but only the bed. Thank God!

* * * *

A TUMBLER THROUGH ANOTHER.

Select two tumblers of exactly the same pattern and considerably larger at the top than the bottom—so much so indeed that either tumbler will fit at least half-way into the other. Sit in a chair so that the falling tumbler may fall softly into the lap.

Hold one tumbler between the thumb and second finger of the left hand. Then play the other tumbler with the right hand several times, in and out of the left hand tumbler between the thumb and first finger of the left hand, while the other or lower glass drops into the lap.

This trick is worth any amount of practice to achieve it. It would be desirable to get a tin-man to make a couple of common tumbler-shaped tin cups to practice with.

* * * *

MAKING A BALL.

Cut two circles of thin cardboard two inches across, making a hole in the middle as big as a rupee. These we call our frames.

Place the frames together and wind the wool through the hole and over the edge of the circle, till it is covered, so that there is no room to get any more wool on.

Push the point of the scissors in between the frames, and cut the wool all the way round the outer edge, exposing the frames to view once more. Now insert a string between them, and tie it tightly round the wool imprisoned there. Then cut the frames away, and shape the ball with your hands, snipping it into a perfect round with scissors.

* * * *

LIE LICENCE.

Mother: "Do you know what happens to little boys who tell lies?"

Behram: "Yes, mother they travel for half-fare."

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

MYSTERY OF MAGNETIC VARIATION

(Continued From Page 46)

oceanography. The 'Carnegie' was unique; she was the first non-magnetic ship. She contained nothing in her hull or fittings that could affect magnetic measurements. She was built of wood with copper or bronze in place of iron or steel, even in the auxiliary engines and the propellor, with manilla hawsers in place of anchor-chains and a wooden windlass for pulling up the bronze anchor.

Between 1909 and 1929 the 'Carnegie' made seven long voyages, in the course of which she made physical, chemical and biological observations in all oceans ranging between eighty degrees north and sixty degrees south attitude. In all she covered over three hundred thousand nautical miles. Finally, on November 29th 1929, she was totally destroyed by an explosion of petrol at Apia in Samoa. She could have been replaced, but not her Captain, J. P. Ault, one of the greatest observers of terrestrial magnetism, who was fatally injured.

We may take some pride in the knowledge that her vacant place is now to be taken by a British ship. The R. R. S. 'Research', which is, as already stated, being fitted out for the Admiralty at Dartmouth, is the first non-magnetic ship to be built in this country. She is 142-1/2 feet long and displaces 770 tons. Like the 'Carnegie' she will rely primarily on sail, of which she has a full area of some 12,000 feet, with auxiliary diesel engines made of non-magnetic alloys with a crankshaft of special non-magnetic steel. Her hull is of teak on brass frames and is sheated with copper. Her ballast is of lead and her fresh-water tanks are of wood.

She will carry the most exact of modern instruments for recording a wide range of physical observations. These will include not only magnetism and all meteorological data but also atmospheric electricity and the electrical pressure in air. Echo-sounding apparatus will enable her to record automatically the depth of the water beneath her.

She will be able to determine the extent to which the cosmic rays coming from outer space penetrate the water. She will be able to sample the water from all depths for the determination of temperature, salinity and significant chemical factors. Tow-nets of fine silk will be used to collect the microscopic planktonic life of the sea which forms the basic food supply of larger marine animals.

First Of Many Voyages

She will be manned by six officers and twenty-two petty officers and men and will carry a staff of four scientists.

The 'Research' will probably start her maiden voyage in October of next year. Most appropriately her first visit will be to the Carnegie Institution at Washington, after which she will sail down the coast of South America and then cruise in the South Atlantic between Tristan da Cunha and Cape Town. Later she will proceed in a wide circuit around the Indian Ocean.

THE MODEL

(Continued From Page 8)

diately was a close-up of the face. She bit her lower lip and held her breath for the few seconds of exposure. Eyes were closed.

That was passion.

Her work was nearly done. only one more remained to complete the half dozen. He let her relax again. He was undecided how best to take this last picture. He would not be hurried. The right mood must come. The inspiration. He looked at his model. He had not observed her with any attention before. He had been too engrossed in his work.

Her lovely figure. Her dark hair. Her perfect complexion. Beautiful body. Profile. Sensuous lips. He became concious of these all at once. The grease had been on her side. The trouble had been worth it.

A few minutes elapsed. He began work again. He had not said one word more than was absolutely necessary for the taking of the pictures. She had not spoken at all.

She was now made to sit and lean back against the screen. One knee was bent. Her face looked down and was obscured by her hair, which fell forward. Her body! It shone with love. It shone with grease. Perfect repose.

This last picture was after love.

The day's work was done. She hurried to the dressing room. She wiped the grease. She jumped hurriedly into her street clothes—an odd assortment picked up from guinea shops,—packed up her little case and came into the office.

He saw there. Before him. He looked into her eyes Dark dark eyes, full of expression. Her face—radiant. Her body—divine. Even in his own callous way, he felt for her, for she was a woman, one of God's creatures and he had used her naked body for the glorification of his commercialised art. But his conscience was easily appeased. He gave her two guineas His fee for the sitting. Six pictures in any shape or form. One woman

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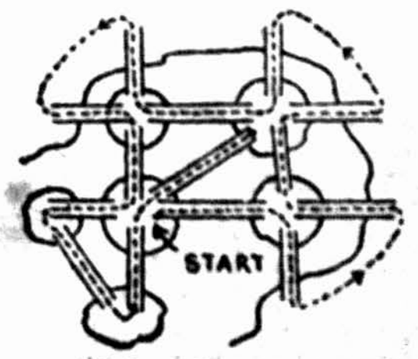
SOLUTION OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

THE BRIDGE PROBLEM: The diagram at right shows how Egbert solved the bridge problem. Of course he had to get his feet wet first and then he started from the island where the five planks meet. He crossed all the planks by following the route indicated by dotted lines.

Cracking the Nuts: The four nuts are: Pecan, Chestnut, Walnut, and Butternut.

Finding Elmer: Elmer is the next to the last boy at the right. In order to copy from Sam, Bert must be seated next to him. Hence, Sam, Bert, and Harry constitute one group of boys. Ted is readily identified as the boy with the glasses and since Philip is seated on the aisle, Elmer can only be the boy between Philip and Ted.

Five Minute Puzzle: Add the first two weights, 200 and 176, together. Subtract from this total of 376, the weight of the boy and girl combined, 324. The difference, 52, represents twice the weight of the suitcase, as the latter has been weighed twice. Thus the suitcase weighs 26 lbs. and subtracting this 26 from 200 gives us the weight of the girl, 174 lbs.



Solution to Bridge Problem

Cross-Word Flower Puzzle: 1. Implicate. 2. Extrinsic. 3. Architect. 4. Negligent. 5. Dance. 6. Event. 7. Tacit. 8. Titan. 9. Notch. 10. Hoist. 11. There. 12. Eland.

Pamela's Letter-Change Puzzle: JOHN, Join, Coin, Coon, Coop, Crop, Crow, Crew, DREW, Brew, Brow, Blow, Blot, Boot, Boon, BORN.

P	A	P	A		S	T	R	I	P		O	P	A	L
O	M	E	R		P	R	I	C	E		I	A	G	O
L	E	N	S		L	O	G	A	N		S	L	O	T
A	N	N	E	L	I	D		R	A	L	E	I	G	H
			N	A	T		M	U	L	E				
D	E	B	A	R		H	I	S		H	A	G	A	R
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L	A	T		E	A	T		C	O	R		M	O	B
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D	E	R	I	N		H	E	W		H	A	Z	E	L
			E	L	I	A		A	I	R				
C	R	E	S	S	E	T		I	N	D	I	A	N	A
R	O	M	E		A	L	A	N	D		S	T	E	W
A	L	I	T		S	E	R	G	E		S	O	R	A
B	E	T	A		T	R	E	E	S		A	M	O	Y

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"That fellow James reminds me of a tombstone."

"Because he is dead set in his way, eh?"

"No, because he always has a good word for a man when he's down."

* * * *

First Drunk—"When I wuz born I weighed only a poun' an' a half, I was this long."

Second Drunk—"No-o-o! Did you live?"

First Drunk—"Did I live? You oughta see me now!"

* * * *

"Hello," exclaimed Ronald. "Hae ye heard about Macpherson?"

"No, what's the matter wi' him?"

"He's opened a new business. Daen' fine, too."

"He's selling glow worms tae bee-keepers tae put in the bee-hives so that the bees can see tae work at night."

* * * *

"Why raise your hat to the doctor?"

"I take off my hat to any man like him, my wife does what he tells her."

* * * *

"To-day is my wife's birthday," confided the manager to his assistant. "I want to please her very much when I go home this evening. Can you suggest anything?"

"Yes, sir," replied the assistant promptly. "I suggest you remove that lipstick from your face."

* * * *

Landlord (to prospective tenant)—"We like it very quiet here. Do you play the piano, violin or any other musical instrument?"

Prospective Tenant—"No."

Landlord—"Have you any children, a dog, cat or parrot?"

Tenant: "No. . . but I cough sometimes."

* * * *

"I dislike that man in the far corner more than any man I have met," said the young man to his pretty dance partner.

The girl looked surprised. "Why," she said, "that is my fiance."

Her partner took a deep breath. "I know," he said. "That's why I dislike him."

* * * *

"What are you doing now?"

"I have found a new circus turn—the friendship of a lion and a goat."

"But aren't there quarrels between them?"

"Oh yes, they have their little quarrels, but then we buy a new goat."

* * * *

There is a story told of a well-known teetotaller who, on hearing a companion vigorously denouncing the practice of christening vessels with champagne prior to their launching, replied:

"I don't know that I altogether agree with you, for to my mind there is a good temperance lesson to be found in it."

"How can that be?" asked his companion.

"Well," replied the teetotaller, "it is noticeable that directly after her first taste of wine, the ship takes to water and sticks to it ever after."

Prospective Lodger—"That was a fine dinner, and if it was a fair sample of your meals, I should like to come to terms."

Landlady—"Before we gang ony further, was that a fair sample of yer appetite?"

* * * *

Two revellers were driving along the highway when a policeman stopped them.

"Look here," he demanded. "What's the idea of driving backwards?"

"Backwards?"

"Yes," barked the policeman.

The revellers looked at each other.

"I shay," mused one. "No wonder itsh taking ush sho long to get home."

* * * *

"I do hope you will like my present," said Auntie on Christmas morning. "I couldn't decide whether you would like a large check or a small one."

"Any cheque would be ripping, auntie," replied her impecunious nephew.

"Ah, what a pity I bought you a striped tie after all."

* * * *

"I cannot understand," said the young man, "why you permit your daughter to sue me for breach of promise. You remember that you were bitterly opposed to our engagement, because you said I wasn't good enough for her and would disgrace your family."

"That, young man," said the girl's father, "was sentiment. This is business."

* * * *

Two young women were chatting before the fire on Christmas Eve.

"Mollie," said the prettier of the two, "would a stocking hold all you would like for Christmas?"

"No," said the other, "it wouldn't. But a pair of socks would."

* * * *

"I'm writing to the landlord, dear, to ask for a new range and a bath," said Mrs. Robinson. "I also want two rooms re-decorated. To whom shall I address my letter?"

"Santa Claus," suggested her husband.

* * * *

"My good man, was it you who saved my husband from drowning?"

"Yes, madam."

"Then where's his bowler hat?"

* * * *

"I want to see some combs," said the girl.

"Certainly, madam," replied the assistant, and produced a case.

"Oh, no; I want a man's comb."

"Do you want a narrow man's comb?"

"No. I want one for a fat man with rubber teeth."

* * * *

"Did you receive many Christmas cards, Miss Brown?" asked the mean young man.

"Oh, yes quite a lot," replied the girl, "and there was an unsigned one I thought particularly dainty and artistic. I'm sure it must have come from you."

"Indeed," exclaimed the mean young man, delighted and highly flattered, "and what makes you think so?"

"Because I sent it to you last year."

* * * *

A man was seen at 7-15 a.m. running madly along, wheeling his cycle. An acquaintance called out: "What's up, lad? Has tha gotten a puncture?"

The answer was unexpected.

"No, Tom. Ah got up too late this morning an' Ah haven't had time to get on t' bike yet."

* * * *

Mrs. Bronson was perturbed to find that the three pounds of meat she had bought had disappeared. Her husband, helping in the search, noticed what he took to be a guilty look on the family cat's face, and pointed to her and said, "There's your meat."

"Why, no," objected Mrs. Bronson, "that little thing couldn't get away with all that meat."

"Well, let's weigh her and see," suggested the husband.

They did so. The scales registered exactly three pounds.

"Yes," admitted Mrs. Bronson, "there's the meat all right, but where's the cat?"

Christmas work in the Post Office in Great Britain is so heavy that it is estimated 75,000 extra men will be required to cope with it. They will be engaged through the Employment Exchanges.

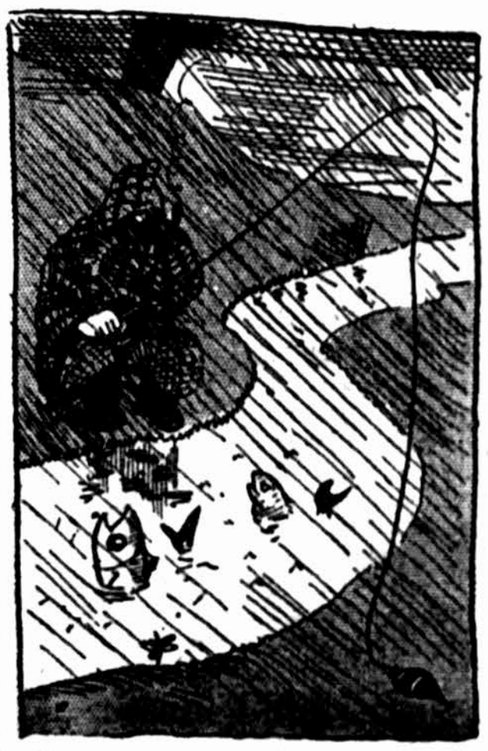
* * * *

Over 2,000 girls and women "disappear" in London every year. Ninety-five out of every hundred are, however, traced by the police.

Dr. C. L. Jain, has been invited by the Delhi University to deliver the Sir Kikabhai Premchand Readership Lectures in Economics in January 1938.

Our Humorist At Large

"It is all very well for you John—at least your back is dry."

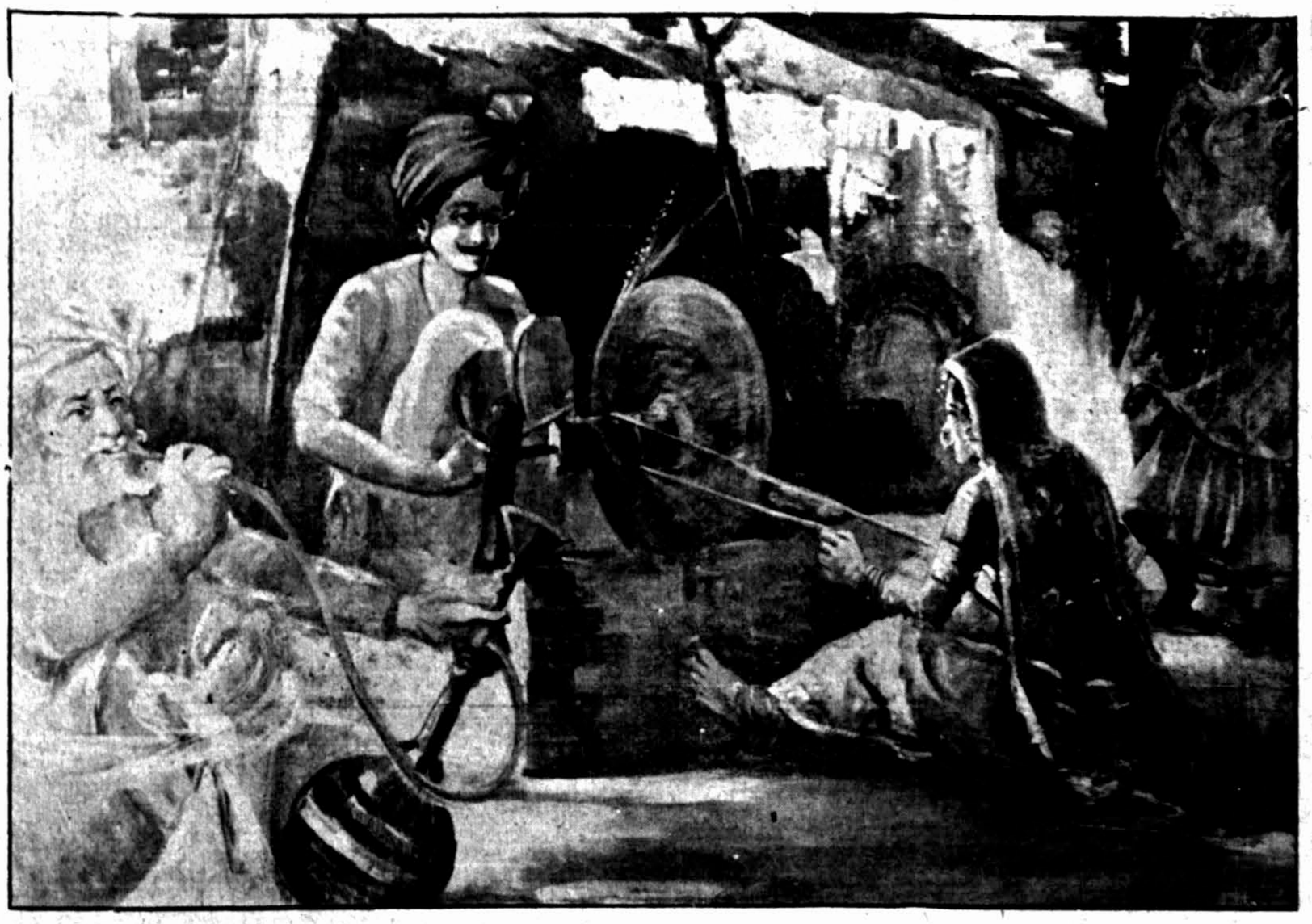


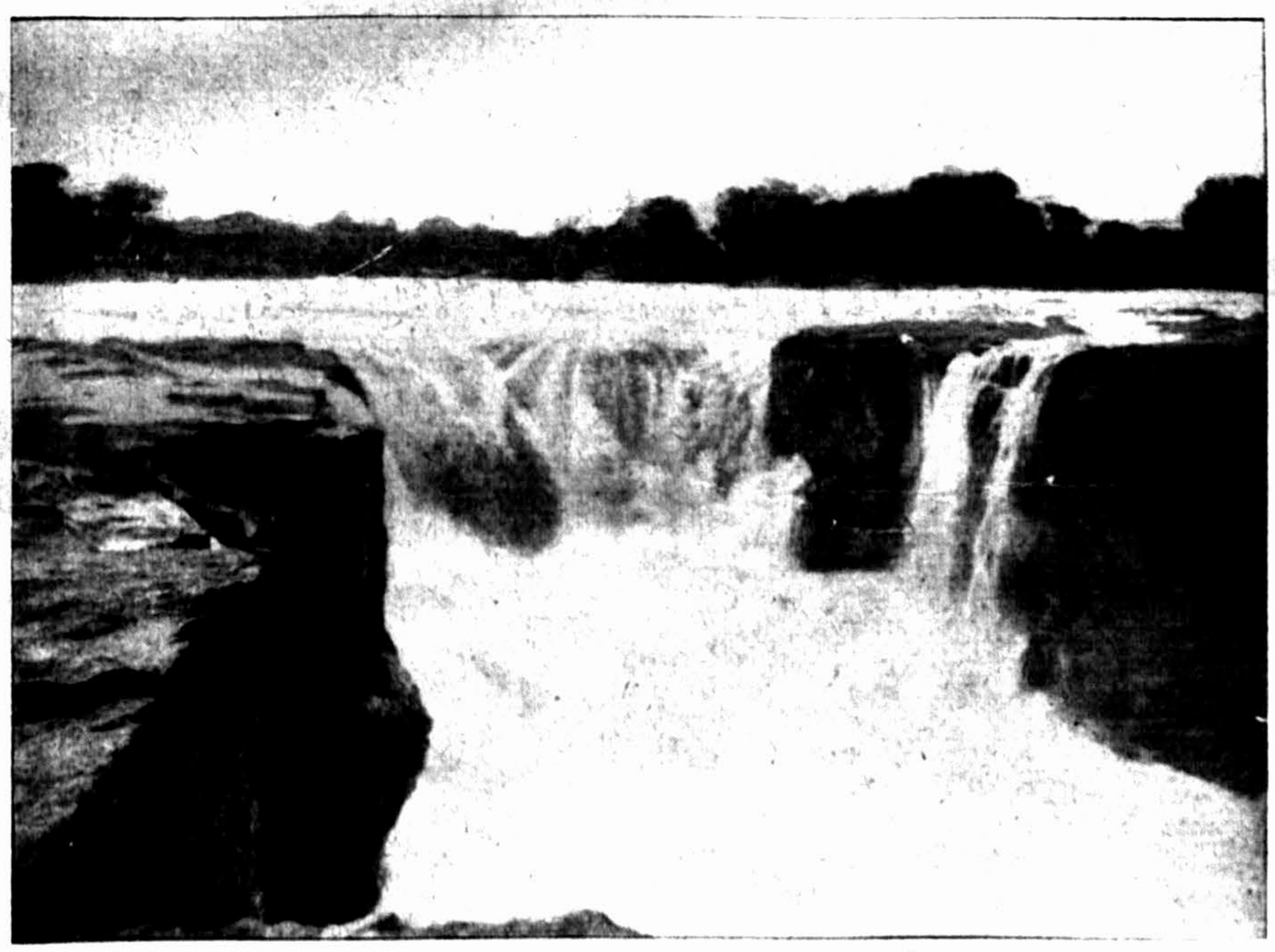
"And they told me that the fish bit oftener in the rain."

"Good Morning, Madam, wonder, if I could beg the loan of a table and a pen for a few moments, so that I might fill in my football coupon?"

"SHARPNER"

(A Painting by Nagesh Yawalkar, Indian Artist now in U. S. A.)





A picturesque view of the water falls of the river Godavari at Gangapur, 6 miles from Nasik.

"Mangala-Arati" (Waving of the Light)—a South Indian custom on all auspicious occasions.

"His Daily Ordeal".

(Photo by P. T. Seshadri)

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